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The MELTING of MOLLY

BY MARIA THOMPSON DAVIESS

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LEAF EIGHT.

Melted.

Some days are like the miracle flowers that open in the garden from plants you didn't expect to bloom at all. I might have been born, lived and died without having this one come into my life, and now that I have had it I don't know how to write it, except in the crimson of blood, the blue of flame, the gold of glory—and a tinge of light green would well express the part I have played. But it is all over at last and—

Ruth Chester was the unfolding of the first hour-petal and I got a glimpse of a heart of gold that I feel dumb with worship to think of. She's God's own good woman and He made her in one of His holy hours. I wish I could have borne her, or she me, and the tenderness of her arms was a sacrament. We two women just stood aside with life's artifices and concealments and let our own hearts do the talking.

She said she had come because she felt that if she talked with me I might be better able to understand Alfred when he came and that she had seen that the judge was very determined, and she thoroughly recognized his force of character. We stopped there while I gave her the document to read. I suppose it was dishonorable, but I needed her protection from it. I'm glad she had the strength of mind to walk with head high in the air to Judy's range and burn it up. Anything might have happened if she hadn't. And even now I feel that only my marriage vows will close up the case for the judge—even yet he may—. But when Ruth had got done with Alfred, she had wiped Judge Wade's appreciation of him completely off my mind and destroyed it in tender words that burned us both worse than Judy's fire burned the letter. She did me an awfully good service.

"And so you see, you lovely woman you, do you not, that God has made you for him as a tribute to his greatness and it is given to you to fulfill a destiny?" She was so beautiful as she said it that I had to turn my eyes away, but I felt as I did when those awful 'let-not-man-put-asunder'—from Mr. Carter—words were spoken over me my Mr. Raines, the Methodist minister. It made me wild, and before I knew it, I had poured out the whole truth to her in a perfect cataract of words. The truth always acts on women as some hitherto untried drug, and you can never tell what the reaction is going to be. In this case I was stricken dumb and found it hard to see.

"Oh, you dear heart," she exclaimed as she reached out and drew me into her lovely gracious arms, "then the privilege is all the more wonderful for you, as you make some sacrifice to complete his life. Having suffered this, you will be all the greater woman to understand him. I accept my own sorrow at his hands willingly, as it gives me the larger sympathy for his work, though he will no longer need my personal encouragement as he has for years. In the light of his love this lesser feeling for Doctor Moore will soon pass away and the accord between you will be complete." This was more than I could stand and feeling less than a worm, I turned my face into her breast and wailed. Now who would have thought that girl could dance as she did?

By this time I was in such a solution of grief that I would soon have had to be sopped up with a sponge if Pet hadn't run in bubbling over like a lovely, white, linen-clad glass of Rhine wine and seltzer. Happiness has a habit of not even acknowledging the presence of grief and Pet didn't seem to see our red noses, crushed draperies and generally damp atmosphere.

"Molly," she said with a deliciously young giggle, "Tom says for you to send him ten dollars to spend getting the brass band half drunk before the six o'clock train, on which your Mr. Bennett comes. He has spent five dollars paying the negroes to polish up their instruments and clean up the uniforms and it cost him twenty-five to bail the cornettist out of jail for roost robbing, and it takes a whole gallon of whisky to get any spirit into the drummer. He says tell you that as this is your shindig you ought at least to pay the piper. Hurry up, he's waiting for me, and here's the kiss he told me to put on your left ear!"

"I suppose you delivered that kiss straight from where he gave it to you, Pettie, dear," I had the spirit to say as I went over to the desk for my pocketbook.

"Why, Molly, you know me better than that!" she exclaimed from behind a perfect rose cloud of blushes.

"I know Tom better than I do you," I answered as she fed with the ten in her hand. I looked at Ruth Chester and we both laughed. It is true that a broader sympathy is one of the by-products of sorrow, and a week ago I might have resented Pet to a marked degree instead of giving her the ten dollars and a blessing.

"I'm going quick, Molly, with that laugh between us," Ruth said as she rose and took me into her arms again for just half a second, and before I could stop her, she was gone.

She met Billy toiling up the front step with a long piece of rusty iron gas-pipe, which took off an inch of paint as it bumped against the edge of the porch. She bent down and kissed the back of his neck, which theft was almost more than I could stand, and apparently more than Billy was prepared to accept.

"Go way, girl," he said in his rudest manner; "don't you see I'm busy?"

I met him in the front hall just in time to prevent a hopeless scar on my hardwood floor. He was hot, perspiring and panting, but full of triumph.

"I found it, Molly, I found it!" he exclaimed as he let the heavy pipe drop almost on the bare pink toes. "You can git a hammer and bend it so no whale we ketch can git away for nothing. You and Doc kin put it in your trunk 'cause it's too long for mine, and I can carry Doc's shirts and things in mine. Git the hammer quick and I'll help you fix it!" The pain in my breast was almost more than I could bear.

"Lover," I said as I knelt down by him in the dim old hall and put my arms around him as if to shield him from some blow I couldn't help being aimed at him, "you wouldn't mind much, would you, if just this time your Molly couldn't go with you? Your father is going to take good care of you and—and maybe bring you back to me some day."

"Why, Molly," he said, flaring his astonished blue eyes at me, "'taint me to be took care of! I ain't a-going to leave you here, for maybe a bear to come out of a circus and eat you up, with me and Doc gone. 'Sides Doc ain't no good and maybe wouldn't help me hold the rope right to keep the whale from gitting away. He don't know how to do like I tell him like you do."

"Try him, lover, and maybe he will—will learn to—" I couldn't help the tears that came to stop my words.

"Now you see, Molly, how you'd cry with that kiss-spot gone," he said with an amused, manly, little tenderness in his voice that I had never heard before, and he cuddled his lips against mine in almost the only voluntary kiss he had given me since I had got him into his ridiculous little trousers under his blouses. "You can have most a hundred kisses every night if you don't say no more about not a-going and fix that whale hook for me quick," he coaxed against my cheek.

Oh, little lover, little lover, you didn't know what you were saying with your baby wisdom, and your rust-grimy little paddy burned the sleep-place on my breast like a terrible white heat from which I was powerless to defend myself. You are mine, you are, you are! You are soul of my soul and heart of my heart and spirit of my spirit and—and you ought to have been flesh of my flesh!

I don't know how I managed to answer Mrs. Johnson's call from my front gate, but I sometimes think that women have a torture-proof clause in their constitutions.

She and Aunt Bettie had just come up the street from Aunt Bettie's house and the Pollard cook was following them with a large basket, in which were packed the things Aunt Bettie was contributing to the entertainment of the distinguished citizen. Mr. Johnson is Alfred's nearest kinsman in Hillsboro, and, of course, he is to be their guest while he is in town.

"He'll be feeding his eyes on Molly, so he'll not even know he's eating my Washington almond pudding with Thomas' old port in it," teased Aunt Bettie in a laugh as I went across the street with them.

"There's going to be a regular epidemic of love in Hillsboro, I do believe," she continued in her usual strain of sentimental speculation. I saw Mr. Graves talking to Delia Hawes in front of the store an hour ago, as I came out from looking at the blue chintz to match Pet for the west wing and they were both so absorbed they didn't even see me. That was what might have been called a conflagration dinner you gave the other night, Molly, in more ways than one. I wish a spark had set off Benton Wade and Henrietta, too. Maybe it did, but is just taking fire slowly."

I think it would be a good thing just to let Aunt Bettie blindfold every unmarried person in this town and marry them to the first person they touch hands with. It would be fun for her and then we could have peace and apparently as much happiness as we are going to have anyway. Mrs. Johnson seemed to be in somewhat the same state of mind as I found myself.

"Humph," she said as we went up the front steps, "I'll be glad when you are married and settled, Molly Carter, so the rest of the town can quiet down into peace once more, and I sincerely hope every woman under 50 in Hillsboro who is already married will stay in that state until she reaches that age. But I do believe if the law marched widows from grave number one to altar number two they would get into trouble and fuss along the road. Come in, both of you, and help me get this marriage feast ready, if I must! The day is going by on greased wheels, and I can't let Mr. Johnson's crotchets be neglected, Al Bennett or no Al Bennett!"

And from then on for hours I was strapped to a torture wheel that turned and turned, minute after minute, as it ground spice and sugar, and bridal meats and me relentlessly into a great suffering pulp. Could I ever in all my life have hungered for food and been able to get it past the lump in my throat that grew larger with the seconds? And if Alfred's pudding tasted of the salt of dead sea-fruit, it was from my surreptitious tears that dripped into it.

It was late, very late, before Mrs. Johnson realized it and shooed me home to get ready to go to the train along with the brass band and all the other welcomes.

I hurried all I could, but for long

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

Thrilling Story of the Frozen North

Next week The Blade will print the opening chapters of a thrilling story of rough life in the great white North—The Honor of the Big Snows. This tale is by James Oliver Curwood, author of The Danger Trail, which Blade readers will recall. Mr. Curwood knows the country about which he writes.

Tender romance and a fine sentiment of friendship are kept prominently to the front in this big story. The reader does not have to draw upon his imagination to see the characters as portrayed, with their wholesouled, full-hearted devotion to one another. The intense love of the hero and heroine, held back by a secret hidden from the reader until the breaking point is nearly reached, and then allowed to burst as it only could in a desolate, barren and frozen expanse of snow, leaves a satisfied happy glow in a full heart when the end is announced.

CHAPTERS OF A POSSIBLE AUTOBIOGRAPHY

By THEODORE ROOSEVELT

The Natural Resources of the Nation

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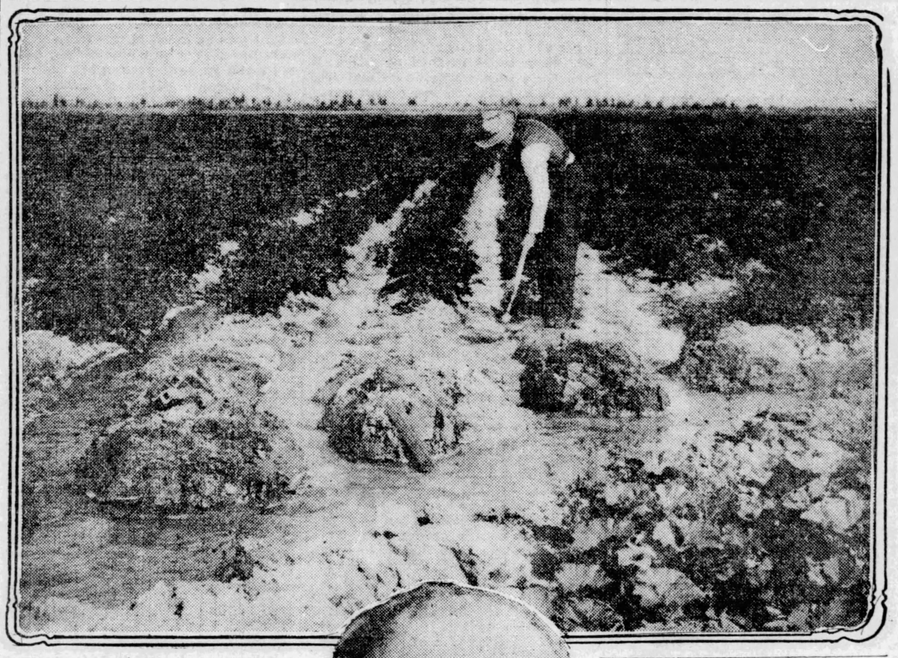
Irrigation and a Man Who Made It Possible



WHEN governor of New York, as I have already described, I had been in consultation with Gifford Pinchot and F. H. Newell, and had shaped my recommendations about forestry largely in accordance with their suggestions. Like other men who had thought about the national future at all, I had been growing more and more concerned over the destruction of the forests.

Irrigation in the West.

While I had lived in the west I had come to realize the vital need of irrigation to the country, and I had been both amused and irritated by the attitude of eastern men who obtained from congress grants of national money to develop harbors and yet fought the use of the nation's power to develop the irrigation work of the west. Major John Wesley Powell, the explorer of the Grand Canon, and director of the geological survey, was the first man who fought for irrigation, and he lived to see the reclamation act passed and construction actually begun. Mr. F. H. Newell, the present director of the reclamation service, began his work as an assistant hydraulic engineer under Major Powell; and unlike Powell he appreciated the need of saving the forests and the soil as well as the need of irrigation. Between Powell and Newell came, as director of the geological survey, Charles D. Walcott, who, after the reclamation act was passed, by his force, pertinacity, and tact, succeeded in putting the act into effect in the best possible manner. Senator Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada, fought hard for the cause of reclamation in congress. He attempted to get his state to act, and when that proved hopeless to get the nation to act; and was ably assisted by Mr. G. H. Maxwell, a Californian, who had taken a deep interest in irrigation matters. Dr. W. J. McGee was one of the leaders in all the later stages of the movement.

Gifford Pinchot, Leader.

But Gifford Pinchot is the man to whom the nation owes most for what has been accomplished as regards the preservation of the natural resources of our country. He led, and indeed during its most vital period embodied, the fight for the preservation through use of our forests. He played one of the leading parts in the effort to make the national government the chief instrument in developing the irrigation of the arid west. He was the foremost leader in the great struggle to co-ordinate all our social and governmental forces in the effort to secure the adoption of a rational and farseeing policy for securing the construction of all our national resources. He was already in the government service as head of the forestry bureau when I became president; he continued throughout my term, not only as head of the forest service, but as the moving and directing spirit in most of the conservation work, and as counselor and assistant on most of the other work connected with the internal affairs of the country. Taking into account the varied nature of the work he did, its vital importance to the nation and the fact that as regards much of it he was practically breaking new ground, and taking into account also his tireless energy and activity, his fearlessness, his complete disinterestedness, his single-minded devotion to the interests of the plain people, and his extraordinary efficiency, I believe it is but just to say that among the many, many public officials who under my administration rendered literally invaluable service to the people of the United States, he, on the whole, stood first. A few months after I left the presidency he was removed from office by President Taft.

Reclamation: The Old, Narrow Views.

The first work I took up when I became President was the work of reclamation. Immediately after I had come to Washington, after the assassination of President McKinley, while staying at the house of my sister, Mrs. Cowles, before going into the White House, Newell and Pinchot called upon me and laid before me their plans for national irrigation of the arid lands of the west, and for the consolidation of the forest work of the government in the bureau of forestry.

At that time a narrowly legalistic point of view toward natural resources obtained in the departments and controlled the governmental administrative machinery. Through the general land office and other government bureaus, the public resources were being handled and disposed of in accordance with the small considerations of petty legal formalities, instead of for the large purposes of constructive development, and the habit of deciding, whenever possible, in favor of private interests against the public welfare was firmly fixed. It was as little customary to favor the bona fide settler and home builder, as against the strict construction of the law, as it was to use the law in thwarting the operations of the land-grabbers. A technical compliance with the letter of the law was all that was required.

The idea that our natural resources were inexhaustible still obtained, and there was as yet no real knowledge of their extent and condition. The relation of the conservation of natural welfare and national efficiency had not yet dawned on the public mind. The reclamation of arid public lands in the west was still a matter for private enterprise alone; and —our magnificent river system, with its superb possibilities for public usefulness, was dealt with by the national government not as a unit, but as a disconnected series of pork-barrel problems, whose only real interest was in their effect on the re-election or defeat of a congressman here and there —a theory which, I regret to say, still obtains.

SENATOR FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS.

The place of the farmer in the national economy was still regarded solely as that of a grower of food to be eaten by others, while the human needs and interests of himself and his wife and children still remained wholly outside the recognition of the government.

All the forests which belonged to the United States were held and administered in one department, and all the foresters in government employ were in another department. Forests and foresters had nothing whatever to do with each other. The national forests in the west (then called forest reserves) were wholly inadequate in area to meet the purposes for which they were created, while the need for forest protection in the east had not yet begun to enter the public mind.

The New Ideas.

Such was the condition of things when Newell and Pinchot called on me. I was a warm believer in reclamation and in forestry, and, after listening to my two guests, I asked then to prepare material on the subject for me to use in my first message to congress, of December 3, 1901. This message laid the foundation for the development of irrigation and forestry during the next seven and one-half years. It set forth the new attitude toward the natural resources in the words: "The forest and water problems are perhaps the most vital internal problems of the United States."

On the day the message was read a committee of western senators and congressmen was organized to prepare a reclamation bill in accordance with the recommendations. By far the most effective of the senators in drafting and pushing the bill, which became known by his name, was Newlands. The draft of the bill was worked over by me and others at several conferences and revised in important particulars; my active interference was necessary to prevent it from being made unworkable by an undue insistence upon states rights, in accordance with the efforts of Mr. Mondell and other congressmen, who consistently fought for local and private interests as against the interests of the people as a whole.

On June 17, 1902, the reclamation act was passed. It set aside the proceeds of the disposal of public lands for the purpose of reclaiming the waste areas of the arid west by irrigating lands otherwise worthless, and thus creating new homes upon the land. The money so appropriated was to be repaid to the government by the settlers, and to be used again as a revolving fund continuously available for the work.

Impatient for Results.

The impatience of the western people to see immediate results from the reclamation act was so great that red tape was disregarded, and the work was pushed forward at a rate previously unknown in government affairs. Later, as in almost all such cases, there followed the criticisms of alleged illegality and haste which are so easy to make after results have been accomplished and the need for the measures without which nothing could have been done has gone by.

These criticisms were in character precisely the same as that made about the acquisition of Panama, the settlement of the anthracite coal strike, the suits against the big trusts, the stopping of the panic of 1907 by the action of the executive concerning the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co., and in short, about most of the best work done during my administration.

With the reclamation work, as with much other work under me, the men in charge were given to understand that they must get into the water if they would learn to swim; and furthermore, they learned to know that if they acted honestly and boldly and fearlessly accepted responsibility, I would stand by them to the limit. In this, as in every other case, the boldness of the action fully justified itself.

Every item of the whole great plan of reclamation now in effect was undertaken between 1902 and 1906. By the spring of 1909 the work was an assured success, and the government had become fully committed to its continuance. The work of reclamation was at first under the United States Geological Survey, of which Charles D. Walcott was at that time director. In the spring of 1908 the United States Reclamation Service was established to carry it on, under the direction of Frederick Hayes Newell, to whom the inception of the plan was due. Newell's single-minded devotion to this great task, the constructive imagination which enabled him to conceive it, and the executive power and high character through which he and his assistant, Arthur P. Davis, built up a model service—all these have made him a model servant. The final proof of his merit is supplied by the character and records of the men who later assailed him.

Although the gross expenditure under the reclamation act is not yet as large as that for the Panama canal, the engineering obstacles to be overcome have been almost as great, and the political impediments many times greater. The reclamation work had to be carried on at widely separated points, remote from railroads, under the most difficult pioneer conditions. The 28 projects begun in the years 1902 to 1906 contemplated the irrigation of more than 2,000,000 acres and the watering of more than 30,000 farms. Many of the dams required for this huge task are higher than any previously built anywhere in the world. They feed main line canals over 7,000 miles in total length, and involve minor constructions, such as culverts and bridges, tens of thousands in number.

What the reclamation act has done for the country is by no means limited to its material accomplishment. This act and the results flowing from it have helped powerfully to prove to the nation that it can handle its own resources and exercise direct and business-like control over them. The population which the reclamation act has brought into the arid west, while comparatively small when compared with that in the most closely inhabited east, has been a most effective contribution to the national life, for it has gone far to transform the social aspect of the west, making for the stability of the institutions upon which the welfare of the whole country rests; it has substituted actual home makers, who have settled on the land with their families, for huge, migratory bands of sheep, herded by the hired shepherds of absentee owners.

Discreditable Attacks.

The recent attacks on the reclamation service, and on Mr. Newell, arise in large part, if not altogether, from an organized effort to repudiate the obligation of the settlers to repay the government for what it has expended to reclaim the land. The repudiation of any debt can always find supporters, and in this case it has attracted the support not only of certain men among the settlers who hope to be relieved of paying what they owe, but also of a variety of unscrupulous politicians, some highly placed. It is unlikely that their efforts to deprive the west of the revolving irrigation fund will succeed in doing anything but discrediting these politicians in the sght of all honest men.

DISILLUSIONMENT TRUTHS?

Nobody is quite so cynical as the young cynic. And there is reason for this. For cynicism is merely soured optimism, and you have to have something of the quality of passionate longing in you, in order to have anything to turn sour. The youthful cynic imagines he is displaying a wisdom of disillusionment beyond his years. But he is not. He is merely making his youth poignantly apparent. With greater age there is less surprise that things will not always go as one thought they should or might, and consequently there is less of the wonder and indignation that cynicism implies. A mellow reconcilement is a better sign of ripened wisdom than the sour apple stage of cynicism.

Now that spring surprises us with its annual miracle of beauty, revealing capacities for it that, in our forgetfulness, had seemed exhausted, there is something of a renewal of youth in us all—of the blossom time, before the sour apple stage. And this may give rise to a few stray and youthfully irresponsible reflections on disillusionment. Who are the disillusioned and in what way are they wise? Why is the world then looked upon with a dry and lackluster eye any more truly than by the vision that has pulsations of joyous and hopeful feeling behind it? One kind of seeing does not perceive more actually than the other. It merely sees different things. The emphasis of vision is different. We never see everything about us. Details are infinite in number, and we can not see them all. What we see is the picture that our mood collects. Why do we say "sadder and wiser," rather than "more joyous and wiser?" This is a fair springtime question. Why does the easily bored person think himself wiser than the easily interested? He certainly can not be counted so by any method of springtime arithmetic.

The man who stands on the outside of a passion always thinks he sees more clearly than the person who is under its sway. Even in springtime we must acknowledge that there is something in this, but there is not so much as there seems to be. Take some very simple concrete examples. What is the real baseball game? Is it the thing that the passionate rooter sees as he yearns and yells from his seat on the bleachers—and the grand stand, for that matter—or is it the nothing that it seems to the man who is unable to find himself interested. Is it a matter of mathematics and measurements, or of drama and excitement? The other day the sporting editor described a game in mere literal, ordinary, ladylike language. Did he describe the real thing? Not a bit of it! If he had not been obviously joking he would have been mobbed as a liar. That is not the way most people see ball games, and so essential a part of reality does the mood become that to leave it out of account is to miss the truth.

Fewer people will understand this about golf than about baseball. To the great rude majority golf seems an insane and purposeless knocking about of a little ball by a big man. The man who plays believes that only the initiated know the truth. Which does know the truth?

There is such a thing as disillusionment, of course. But is it truth? It makes us sadder. But does it make us wiser?

A Russian Cataclysm

A review of the leading journals of Europe by Current Opinion leads to the conclusion that Russia is on the eve of a greater cataclysm than any she has yet experienced. There has never been blinder reaction or more complete surrender to medievalism than the czar now exemplifies. The duma (which assembled for its second session two weeks before the trial of Beiliss at Kief), though elected under bureaucracy, promises a display of parliamentary insubordination to equal the French states general that preceded the revolution. The general officers of the realm are given to absolutism without bounds, and there is no statesman in sight capable of conducting a reform to stave off the impending cataclysm. The czar is utterly indifferent. He signs state papers without looking at them. He is altogether with the reactionary Black Hundred, whose activities against the Jews he did not interfere with.

The program for the duma this winter is expected to be harsh and reactionary in the extreme. Nevertheless there is a belief that these reactionary forces face their doom. The peasantry is quiet, but no one else is. Strikes are increasing and while high finance in Europe is satisfied with conditions at St. Petersburg, no one else is except the court circles. Prominent Russian newspaper are speaking of the coming storm. The revolutionary elements, it is said, are getting the upper hand, and while revolution may be distant the danger is seen. It is expected that the Jews will have a terrible ordeal. The authors of the present agitation are not animated by religious fanaticism. They base their calculations solely on the ignorance and bigotry of the mass of the pious Russians, the religious instincts of the Russian masses being the chief pillar of the throne.

In spite of the fiasco at Kief, the campaign against the Jews has been a success. Beiliss, who was acquitted, may prove to be the center of the final fight, says the London Times, "of the innermost powers of reaction—the old unyielding party, the now almost isolated extreme right." If it loses its hold on the czar he will be left exposed to the fury of an aroused nation. So he is kept in a tutelage rendered easy by his mysticism, his fear of assassination and his distrust of new forms and new ideas.

Should Not Dabble

New York Commercial.

ALMOST every important railroad in the eastern part of this country has dabbled more or less in the stocks and securities of railroads or of other enterprises which railroad officials thought might be controlled to advantage by the railroad company. The Lackawanna railroad has let such collateral investments alone and has confined itself closely to its original business of railroading and coal mining.

The Lackawanna controls a small mileage as compared with other eastern trunk lines, and by sticking to its business it is today absolutely free of bonded debt and is earning enormous profits even under the adverse conditions which now prevail. The market price of this stock has been going up while that of other railroads has been going down during the last few years, and there seems to be no escape from the conclusion that the railroads which make the most money are those which stick to the railroad business.

Even the Union Pacific which has a monopoly of the traffic of an important section of the country, holds millions of dollars of securities in its treasury that could not be sold today for 7 per cent of what the company paid for them.

Under the rulings of the interstate commerce commission and according to the views of the department of justice at Washington the advantages gained by holding the securities of other railroads for the purpose of controlling them or of getting a large proportion of the traffic that could be deflected by influence of that character have been absolutely lost. The moment that it could be made to appear that a railroad is gaining in special advantages in the shape of deflection of traffic through stock ownership in another railroad to the detriment of its rivals, the interstate commerce commission would investigate and the offending railroad would be subject to prosecution under the Sherman law. For this reason the vast fabric built up by the railroad magnates of the generation which has just passed away falls to pieces.

How Sleep the Brave

How sleep the brave, who sink to rest
By all their country's wishes blest!
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallow'd mould,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

By fairy hands their knell is rung;
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
There Honour comes, a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;
And Freedom shall awhile repair
To dwell, a weeping hermit, there!

—William Collins.

Abe Martin

Owin' t' th' large number o' mesh bags an' umbrellers missin' th' Colonial Bridge Club will hereafter meet at th' Hazlenut Golf Club where its members 'all have th' advantage o' individual lockers.

Ther has never been any question about th' fact that th' hoss must go.

THE MIDLANDERS

BY CHARLES TENNEY JACKSON

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CHAPTER XVI.—Continued.

"Mr. Curran," she smiled: "you're the only person—except Uncle Mich—who ever understood me a bit!"

Harlan and Janet were silent. If Aurelie was the vulgarian, this was supposable in her world of vulgarians. Morris Feldman would assure you that the thing was to get the money and the press stuff. He was confident that Miss Lindstrom could do both. And wear clothes. What else was needful?

Wiley saw Harlan's eyes fastened on Aurelie's hand. He knew that Janet was also thinking of the story of Hen McFetridge's diamonds. But Aurelie wore only one little ring! Mr. Curran glanced defiantly at the others. Janet looked at him with a sudden sickness of heart. He was shining eyed. It took this to delight his vagabond soul—a girl of fluffy clothes, the charm of adventure out in the world, airs and appealing graces, the typical feminine—and he had succumbed.

"Janet!" he cried. "Do you remember her? The little rabbit-hunting savage up in the hills, the defying school child with a heart none could ever find?"

"Nobody ever tried," said the savage with a smile. "Nobody!"

"Indeed not," drawled Miss Norman, "unless it's all the babies and beggars. I wonder how many rehearsals she's been fined just for them!"

"It's fun!" burst out Aurelie. "To have some money and give it away. And to tickle babies—it makes 'em stare so! Miss Norman and I are going to New York and try to get on, but honest, I'd rather have a baby."

Young Mr. Van Hart looked at Mr. Curran. Mr. Curran laughed gracelessly. Miss Vance was beginning to smile. She was concluding that Aurelie was comical. Slangy, droll, good hearted, —honest—but all that spiritual chasteness of her face—when she was not laughing—would be harmless after all!

"New York," went on Aurelie. "If one is going to really act, one must go there. And starve, maybe. But Ada says I won't. She knows we will get on, and the managers will listen to me. You know they said in Denver it wasn't just my face. They said I was worth while—in the newspapers."

"She certainly it," put in Miss Norman. "I never saw anyone work a part so hard—all the tricky bits. And it doesn't seem work with her. And she can wear clothes, and in that business that's everything!"

The "heavy woman" looked down at herself. She was quite 40 and the stock companies had made her feel it. An old trouper like me," she went on, watches a lot of these kids smoke up and go out. But Aurelie, here, is class. Where she got it, God knows!"

"When Hen and Ben make another fortune," pursued Aurelie, "they're going to buy the tin opera house, and I'll come back a leading woman and show these old grannies something!"

Miss Norman laughed wearily. Plainly Hen and Ben were provocative of glee to professional people. "Angel Hen," she murmured.

"Good old Hen!" said Aurelie. Then, quite innocently. "Mr. Curran, do you know Hen McFetridge wanted to marry me?"

"N-no—" Mr. Curran looked evasively at Harlan. Janet had an impression that Harlan was fighting down a blaze of anger.

"But then," went on Aurelie—"everybody was good to me."

"Wanting to marry you, Aurelie?" faltered Mr. Curran "do you call that being good to you?"

"Of course," demurely at least it's interesting."

Harlan was on his feet. He attempted to pass her, and she looked up in wonder.

"You're not going, Harlan. Why, sit down. Tell me all about yourself. I thought"—she hesitated—"since you'd been east you'd be a great man by now!"

"I'm practicing law here," he answered quietly.

"Going to settle down here?"

"Yes."

"She looked at him with a pity that stung him. She had grown so amazingly in the year. "I shouldn't think you could stand it. I couldn't. Oh, to be somebody! And do something! I remember the nights I used to climb the hills and stare off across the river and wonder and wonder! Out there was something and I wanted it. And if Mr. Curran hadn't sent my picture to the paper I'd be out there yet—climbing Eagle Point trail at sunset to watch the light go out—just as lonely as of old."

Some way or other they were still. "And dear Old Mich!" she went on softly. "Done come up-river. Done goin' to occupy the land! That's what he'd say. Done goin' to find the land of joy!" She turned to Wiley suddenly. "And before I go I'm going to climb the hills once more. And I'm going out to see 'em all, if Papa Lindstrom will let me on the place. I just want somebody whose eyes get brighter when I come among 'em. And Uncle Mich's will, Mr. Curran!"

"I know they will, Aurelie. And Knute's and Peter's and the baby's! And surely all of us! The land of joy? You'll bring it to them out there, Aurelie. You've sent them so much stuff and money—they'd half-starved last winter, when Albert the peddler, was sick if you hadn't done that. John knew you were sending the money, too, but he pretended he did not. Why, we all like you, Aurelie."

"I'm glad," she answered, and stood in the doorway looking over the town with a forgiving and a proud simplicity.

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know It

Weak and unhealthy kidneys cause so much sickness and suffering and when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, serious results may be expected.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys should have attention first because their work is most important.

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The Midlanders

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

"They do like her," drawled the tired blonde woman from her chair. "I've been in stock five years, and before that I seven over the Beckmeyer & Grady circuit spot-lighting a song, and I've seen 'em all. When I tie to a kid, she's got to have it. Split-week vaudeville and cheap stock don't leave you no illusions. But Aurelie—I'm going to take this kid to New York and get her in right if I have to sell my shoes."

"Are you going there to act?" inquired Mr. Curran innocently.

"Who? Me?" The spot-light artist sat up and turned her heavy good-humored face to him. "Oh, Gawd—me on Broadway! Cay, you're one of these jay humorists, ain't you? Cut out the funny stuff!"

"Now, Ada"—burst forth Aurelia—"you mustn't talk so! You're the best and kindest woman I ever knew!" She turned defiantly to the others: "Oh, the days and nights she coached me, and rehearsed me—and dressed me—and told me how to behave at hotel tables—and everything! Mon Dieu! Each night I say a little prayer for Ada Norman!" She finished softly and was staring out of the window. "Maybe this town was right in laughing at me in the old days. I guess I was funny! And I felt so bitter when I went away. But sitting here in Mr. Curran's old shop, somehow, all that is dead. The birds singing up the cliff and the smell of the corn and clover—it's all so peaceful. I guess I was wrong—everybody would have been my friend if I'd have let them. And now life is big and beautiful. I almost think people would be glad to see me—I could just love the old place!"

Miss Vance glanced out to where her brother was bringing the buggy across the street. Harlan, in the doorway, was listening. But only Mr. Curran looked at her. If Aurelie had breathed a prayer for forgiveness he could not have stood in more mute reverence. And suddenly Janet turned to see his eyes. Then she crossed to Aurelie and, lifting the girl's face, kissed her cheek. She could not tell what compassion, what unutterable renunciation, moved her. Only she knew that to Curran, Aurelie would ever be the princess whom he had released from the witches' spell. This was the secret of his kindling fires, his new and exultant life. For Janet there would be the steadfast job, the long road. She would still the faint dream of a man's love. The other sort of woman, the primal appeal, would win. Well, she did not need this love, then.

She left Aurelie in a shy surprise, and Wiley in wonder at this demonstration. Janet was not given to it. He watched her and Arne drive away, and Harlan cross to the court house. They were guessing at his madness, it seemed.

Aurelie decided that she and Miss Norman would put up at the Parsons House. She wanted to be seen by Miss Amelia and to order, with her new air of the world, the best room and to comment critically on the sedate Parsons House dinner. The Parsons family had kept the Parsons House and once had entertained Stephen A. Douglas. Miss Amelia kept the tradition as well as the hostelry, so that she had the eminent respect, if not the patronage of the best people.

Harlan, from his office window, looking absently across the Square, saw Miss Norman come out of the News door and go down the street towards the Parsons House presently. Then she paused at the corner of the court house park to glance up at the splendor of the August maples. The birds were singing, and the sunlight flickered through. She crossed the lawn to a seat and sat down. Harlan could see her looking about, drawing in the air perfumed with the bloom of the corn and the golden stubble up the hillsides. Her eyes closed, and after a while she slept—just a tired woman of forty who had worked hard and had no illusions, who was just what the inevitability of work and life makes all of us: But about the Square, in fifteen minutes, gossip ran. The bleached hair lady who had come back with Aurelia Lindstrom from her triumphant $100,000 prize beauty tour of the west wearing the ill gotten McFetridge diamonds, was asleep in the park.

No other woman had ever slept in Rome's park. Nothing could have so jabbed convention, nothing so focused comment on Aurelie Lindstrom. All about the square, the stores, the billiard parlor, at Playter's corner, at the bank and around the hitching rails the buzz ran. Harlan heard talk of it from his window. Clerks stopped and told others; farmers stared. Some one asked where was old Marshal Bee; and others said the sheriff's office had jurisdiction as the park was county property.

Wiley Curran, talking to Aurelie in his shop, saw Miss Norman drowsily lurch back under all the midsummer glory and sleep as a child sleeps.

"Poor Ad!" murmured Aurelie, "she's been tired for ten years and never had such peace and air as this. It's just fine to see her!"

And Aunt Abby, who had hurried down, wiping her floury hands to settle back her "specs" and kiss the wanderer, looked over in the park and said: "Poor dear—let her sleep till supper time if she will. What else is the park good for except tired people, and maybe heartsick, too."

But meantime Rome rocked with scandal. Old Marshal Bee was routed from his midday meal and told to do something, and he ambled into the sheriff's office and said they ought o do something. Old Deputy Amos pulled his whiskers and protested. The undertaker came in and denounced both of them, and the district attorney was appealed to, but he shook his head. Never would he wake anybody up just before the primaries!

And while the agitation grew and seethed in the court house and about the square, Miss Norman slept. Slept a whole, long beautiful hour, and then awoke slowly, luxuriantly, to stare up at the splendor of the sky through the maples. Afar off came a drowsy cow bell and the singing of a reaper. She hated to come back to her banal world of grease paint and the hunting of jobs. Just peace—that was what she longed for. But she rubbed her eyes and went over to the Parsons House as Aurelie had directed her.

Aurelie and Mr. Curran were laughing together over old times; and Uncle Michigan, who had been summoned by a small boy, was sitting spellbound listening to Aurelie's adventures, her hand tucked under his own black paw, when Miss Norman came in.

"Well," she drawled with her good humor, "the old dame put me out proper!"

"Old dame? Miss Amelia?"

"I suppose so. Never had such a frost. The old catamaran—zing!"

"What's the matter?" cried Aurelie.

"She said," drawled Miss Norman calmly, "that no friend of that Lindstrom girl could get a room in her house. Said it had been a respectable house since 1856. We could take our diamonds and beat it to Earlville. Lord, Aurelie, our diamonds!"

Aurelie colored to her ear tips. Her eyes began to blaze. And to damp the kindling fires, Wiley called up Amelia Parsons on the telephone. She declined to explain. She wouldn't have "them actresses," and that ended it.

Aurelie caught his lamely repeated phrase. "Them actresses!"

"I wish some of the managers could hear that," went on Miss Norman. "They've told me, now and then, I wasn't actress enough to hurt."

But Aurelie could see no humor in it. "Oh, this town! It always did hate me!" And she burst out of the News office to stare at the court house. "That's just where they sent Papa Lindstrom to jail and made him crazy! And it's just where they laughed when I went to school wearing daisies in my hair. And no shoes!"

"Now, dear," protested Aunt Abby, "it's just proud of you!"

"I won't stay here a night!" She came back and threw her arms about Uncle Mich's grizzled head. "We'll go over to Earlville and stay at the Metropole—and take you, Uncle Mich, and Mr. Curran—and everybody that's good to me." She was on the verge of tears. "And the rest—I hate 'em! They say I'm different—and I'm glad I'm different! I hate 'em!"

Uncle Michigan had sat rubbing the brass band of his peg leg. This radiant Aurelie, his old rabbit hunting Aurelie? The same child Aurelie who used to dive among the water hyacinths in futile chasing of the baby sharks in the south Louisiana bayous? Done come to occupy the land! But now he was more bewildered. "Reckon I'd take you out home, Aurelie, but John he's got so filled with the Holiness spirit. The Holiness Brethren done turned John hard against the show business."

"We won't stay another minute!" cried Aurelie. "I'll call up the Metropole and have 'em send their taxicab!"

Wiley felt in his chair. Aunt Abby stared. That would be the last word. Aurelie skipping out of town in a taxi. For there was a taxi. Earlville had a taxi. Where there is an Elks' club in brownstone and a hotel—tapestried dogs in four colors—there must be a taxi. But never had this blatant taxi desecrated the streets of Rome.

"Aurelie!" gasped Mr. Curran. "Take the street car from the Junction. But the taxi—gee whiz!"

Too late. She flew to the telephone and ordered the taxi.

Miss Norman sat back and settled her skirt under her belt. "Well," she drawled, "I had a nap, anyhow, on the old town. And, seeing that we've put it on the blink, I might just as well light a pill." She took a cigarette out of her bag. "Mr. Curran, this country air gives me a pleasure.

She lighted it. Aunt Abby stared. "I'm a church member in good standin'!" she cried, and fled through the office and back up to her peach preserves.

Mr. Curran looked wildly across the square. People were standing about watching the News office. Old Marshal Bee was sticking his head out of the undertaker's, and even the prisoners in the basement jail of the court house were gazing across the lawns. Mr. Curran retreated further into his shop. Great heavens, here he was entertaining a blonde-haired actress, and she smoking a cigarette in broad daylight in front of the News, too! And he running for congress!

Then up the street that taxi came whoofing, and stopped before the News. All the consternation before was as nothing. Business ceased all about the Square. The grocer's clerks stood with jaws hanging and potato measures in their hands. The cook come out of the Gem restaurant—Chicago Home Cooking—and lawyers and dentists put their heads out of the old stone-slabbed windows; and Vawter, the artist, came down with his camera to get a postcard picture. And all the time the county deputy, Amos, and old Marshal Bee doddered at each other across the Square as to whose jurisdiction should extend to Miss Norman's noonday nap. But when the taxi stopped they stopped also.

"If that-air machine," shouted Deputy Amos, "runs more'n four miles an hour in this town, it air your bounden duty as a city officer to stop 'em!"

"I'll stop 'em,' cackled Marshal Bee, "if I can catch 'em!"

Mr. Curran was in despair. "Aurelie, don't go. It makes it worse than ever. Why, people aren't against you! Only some tabbies—lots of folks are proud of you—they ask me about you!"

Aurelie was pushing Uncle Michigan into the taxi. Miss Norman following languidly. They had trouble with Uncle Michigan's wooden leg and the chauffeur assisted. "Uncle Mich," whispered Aurelie, "you're just going to surprise 'em. They never thought of you and your shiny old leg in an automobile!"

"Done goin' to see the world!" chuckled Uncle Mich; and Miss Norman patted his hand. "Ain't he the game old sport—leg and all!"

"Oh, Aurelie!" gasped Mr. Curran again. "Tell Miss—er—what's-her-name—to put out that cigarette; I'm running for congress!"

"Well, run along! We ain't going to hurt congress! She sat up very straight, and then gave the taxi man a dollar. "You just tear around the Square as fast as you can three times and then out High street. And if you get arrested we'll pay your fine. And run over everybody you can except dogs and babies and chickens!"

Young Mr. Van Hart, from his law office windows, heard every word. He saw his mother driving up High street slowly and dignifiedly as the Van Hart trap was wont to go. And he saw the red taxi start. Aurelie sitting up with her odd foreign air. And Miss Norman with that cigarette, while all the populace of Rome, Iowa, marveled. He stood clutching the window shade and groaned. "Aurelie! And I loved you, Aurelie!"

He heard the taxi go whoofing by. Then he heard Old Dutch snort as his mother's trap turned out of High street. He looked out and then dashed down-stairs. When he reached the corner the taxi was making its second lap, and his mother was speaking calmly to the backing horse. Harlan ran to seize Old Dutch's bit. And then the taxi went past them hurling the corner dust clear into Dickinson's vegetable boxes. People simply waited. Even the doys gaped mutely. Neither to right nor left did Aurelie glance. Old bootlegger Mich sat still between her and this cheerful woman with the cigarette. Then the taxi, with a final derisive snarl, made its last circuit of the Square and shot out High street. Old Dutch flew up on his hind legs, while a tall, dignified young man stood pulling him down in the whirl of dust and leaves kicked by the taxi all over his immaculate summer suit.

Mrs. Van Hart looked calmly after the taxi. "Harlan, wasn't that Aurelie Lindstrom?"

"It was, mother," he answered quietly.

Across the Square, old Deputy Amos was hurrying. "Hey, Marshal—why don't you stop 'em?"

"I would," retorted Marshal Bee, "if I could catch 'em!"

In the taxi Miss Norman patted Uncle Michigan's hand. "I think," she murmered, "the old town will remember Aurelie!"

To Be Continued.

Two-thirds of the total loss in fertile and infertile eggs takes place on the farm. The basic factors responsible for this condition are the haphazard methods of poultry management on the farm.

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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers.

I wish to know what is wrong with my hens and what to do for them. After eating they make a crowing noise like a person sneezing. They eat well and except for this sound they seem to be in good condition. I keep them in a warm house and feed corn, oats, bran mashes, oyster shells, ground bone, etc.—H., Morgantown, W. Va.

Will some reader please tell me what is troubling my hens. They fall over and act as if dying, then quickly recover and repeat it at regular intervals. They are running at large. I would also like to know if it is necessary to change drakes every year in order to have strong ducklings.—C., Columbus, Ind.

The trouble with B's colt is in the feeding. Bran keeps the bowls loose. Never feed condition as they clog the kidneys and keep them from performing their proper functions. Feed oats or corn and oats mixed with a little flaxseed meal and the colt will improve in a few days.—K., Amelia, O.

Crop Yields in 1913.

Crop production in the United States during 1913 was not up to the average, due to the drought and excessive heat in some of the principal farming states. The acre yield of all crops combined was smaller than any year in the last decade except 1911. Final estimates show that the value of the fourteen important crops produced this year approximate six billion dollars. The total value of the animal products of the farm is estimated at three billion dollars.

The final estimates of crop production in 1913 are announced by the federal bureau of statistics as follows: Corn area harvested, 106,820,000 acres; acre yield, 23.1 bushels; total production, 2,446,988,000 bushels; farm value, December 1, 69.1 cents per bushel; total value of crop, $1,692,092,000. Winter wheat area harvested, 31,699,000 acres; acre yield, 16.5 bushels; total production, 523,561,000 bushels; farm value, December 1, 82.9 cents per bushel; total value of crop, $433,995,000. Oats area harvested, 38,399,000 acres; acre yield, 29.9 bushels; total production, 1,121, 768,000 bushels; farm value, December 1, 39.2 cents per bushel; total value of crop, $439,596,000. Potato area harvested, 3,668,000 acres; acre yield, 90.4 bushels; total production, 331,525,000 bushels; farm value, December 1, 68.7 cents per bushel; total value of crop, $227,903,000. Hay area harvested, 48,954,000 acres; acre yield, 1.331 tons; total production, 64,116,000 tons; farm value, December 1, $12.43 per ton; total value of crop, $797,077,000.

The total production of the other crops were: Spring wheat, 239,819,000 bushels; barley, 178,189,000 bushels; rye, 41,381,000 bushels; buckwheat, 13,533,000 bushels; flaxseed, 17,853,000 bushels; rice, 25,774,000 bushels; sweet potatoes, 59,057,000 bushels; tobacco, 947,399,000 pounds; cotton, 13,677,000 running bales; sugar beets, 5,834,000 tons.

The corn crop was the smallest since 1903. The wheat crop was the largest in history, the acre yield of winter wheat being much above the average. The oats crop was the third largest in history. Nearly all the smaller crops were below the average.

Even with smaller total crop production the American farmer has little reason to feel discouraged in that regard. His crops last year were unusually large and a greater proportion than usual was carried over. Prices for farm products are higher this year than last so that in the end he stands to make just as much money. This does not take into consideration the consumer, the man who buys the farm products. He constitutes another side of the matter.—Farmer's Guide.

Application of Phosphates.

Only slowly available commercial fertilizers should be applied in the fall for a following spring crop. Prominent among these is raw rock phosphate applied because it supplies the element phosphorus. It is applied as a very fine powder, containing about 12 per cent phosphorus or the equivalent of from 28 to 30 per cent phosphoric acid. An idea of its extreme fineness may be gained from the fact that about 90 per cent of it will usually pass through what chemists call a 100 mesh sieve—that is one which has 10,000 openings per square inch.

Acid phosphate is made by treating the rock form with sulphuric acid, but this makes the phosphorus cost about four times as much in this more available form. For fall application, however, the ground rock phosphate is better because of its cheapness, because of the fact that it will hold its strength longer, and will benefit the following crops. In fact, it is two or three years before much of its phosphorus is regarded as available for use by plants, but this depends on the soil. When much humus or decaying vegetable matter is present, acids are formed which act on the rock phosphate and set the phosphorus free for the use of the plant. This is the reason for the application of barnyard manure mixed with the raw rock phosphate at the rate of from 150 to 200 pounds of phosphate per load of manure. This mixture should be applied at the rate of about 1,000 pounds of phosphate per acre.

Lack of phosphorus in the soil is often shown by poorly filled heads of grain, but this may result from other causes. Phosphorus aids in the development of the seed, and where it is deficient grain yields are likely to be light, even though the straw appears heavy enough for large yields. Continuous grain growing has undoubtedly decreased the available phosphorus in many of our soils, especially when no barnyard manure or crop residue is returned. Another reason for plowing under barnyard manure or green crops with rock phosphate arises from the increased bacterial action which tends to break up the phosphorus compounds and make them available for the growing crops.

SELF DELUSION

Many People Deceived by Coffee.

We like to defend our indulgencies and habits even though we may be convinced of their actual harmfulness.

A man can convince himself that whiskey is good for him on a cold morning, or beer on a hot summer day—when he wants the whiskey or beer.

It's the same with coffee. Thousands of people suffer headache and nervousness year after year but try to persuade themselves the cause is not coffee—because they like coffee.

"While yet a child I commenced using coffee and continued it," writes a Wis. man, "until I was a regular coffee fiend. I drank it every morning and in consequence had a blinding headache nearly every afternoon.

"My folks thought it was coffee that ailed me, but I liked it and would not admit it was the cause of my trouble, so I stuck to coffee and the headaches stuck to me.

"Finally, the folks stopped buying coffee and brought home some Postum. They made it right(directions on pkg.) and told me to see what difference it would make with my head, and during that first week on Postum my old affliction did not bother me once. From that day to this we have used nothing but Postum in place of coffee—headaches are a thing of the past and the whole family is in fine health."

"Postum looks good, smells good, tastes good, is good, and does good to the whole body."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum now comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. Grocers sell both kinds.

"There's a reason" for Postum.

LIVE STOCK

Care of Pregnant Sows.

Assure the pregnant sows an abundance of exercise; and unfortunately the farmer succeds in complying with this requirement better than the breeder, who has a tendency to house his pure-breeds too much. If you have a piggery, I do not believe it advisable to keep the sows in it during the winter months, unless they have access from it to large yards where they are given some inducement to exercise. A good practice is to let the pregnant sows run in the barnyard after the cattle. Avoid letting the horses run in the same yard, if this can be done, for they frequently injure pregnant sows where they are together.

The best way to feed the sows during pregnancy is to scatter some unground oats or barley on the ground and let them pick it up. Place the grain as far from their sleeping quarters as possible in order to compel them to take some exercise in going to and from their feed. In addition to this feed a slop made from middlings at least once a day and in addition supply them with all the water they wish to drink. It is advisable to heat the slop feed, especially during cold weather, to avoid freezing in the trough, and to make it more palatable.

Many farmers use a straw covered shed in which to shelter their brood sows. This proves very successful. We have used one with good results at this experiment station. Where straw is so abundant such a shed is very easily made. It is well, however, to use considerable care in order to construct a frame work which will support the straw placed over it. Cases have been known where they have "caved in" from the weight of the straw over them and the pigs have been smothered.

Silage for Hogs.

The beginning of a second winter season using silage as the principal part of the ration for hogs proves conclusively its value for that purpose. Last year the silage composed of cowpeas and corn was more sour than the ripe corn that filled the silo this year. Straight corn silage, well matured makes much the better feed for all kinds of stock and the hogs relish it as much as do the cows. Brood sows in particular do well on it for silage is one of the best milk producing rations.

If a brood sow is given several gallons of silage in a shallow box she will bury her nose in the feed and make peculiar noises to keep the small particles out of her nostrils. Pigs scarcely four weeks old, hearing the noise will begin leaving their warm beds to help their mother devour her meal. And once finding the chute of the silo, if they are permitted to run at large, it is hard to keep them from under one's feet.

A ration of silage, corn and skimmilk are quite sufficient to enable a sow to raise a thrifty litter of pigs provided she is a good milker, and the sow will remain in good physical condition so that she can be bred if desirable the sixth or seventh week. And after the pigs are weaned a ration of silage and milk are quite sufficient letting the sow depend on the ripe corn in the silage for what grain is needed. If a brood sow is kept in this way she will chew up what silage she can not eat and deposit the fiber in her box like chewed tobacco. The juice seems to be relished greatly.

For stock hogs, silage makes a great feed. It can compose the bulk of their ration in conjunction with corn and some protein feed to balance the ration. In this way cheaper pork can be produced in winter. The silage corresponds to the clover pasture at other times of the year.

THE ORCHARD

Apple Aphides.

Plant lice are among the most harmful pests of the apple. During recent years these insects have been very destructive in many orchards. The species of aphids that occur on this fruit are the green apple-aphis, the rosp apple-aphis, the European grain-aphis and the wooly apple-aphis.

The forms most injurious to the foliage and fruit are the green apple-aphis and the rosy apple-aphis. The presence of these species on trees is indicated by curled leaves and the occurrence of a sweetish liquid called "honey dew," which may be observed during the month of June upon the leaves and fruit.

The leaves later become blackened and unsightly, owing to a "black mold," which grows upon the honey dew.

Ants are very fond of honey dew and are often attracted to the infested trees in considerable numbers.

The green aphis is a small, soft-bodied, sucking insect. For a short time after its appearance in the spring the aphis is wingless and of a dark green eggs about the bases of the winged forms develop and spread by flight through the orchard.

A number of trees of broods are produced during the summer, and females of the last brood deposit minute green efggs about the bases of the buds and in crevices in the bark.

These eggs later become shiny black in color, in which condition they remain until hatching takes place in the spring.

As the buds begin to expand, the eggs hatch, and the young lice make their way in large numbers to the green ends of the buds.

As opportunity is offered, the insects work into the interior of the buds and seek the protection given by the hairy growth of the unfolding leaves.

As the leaves unfold the lice gather on the under surface and also on the fruit, causing curling of the leaves and pimpling of the young apples.

The extraction of the sap from the fruit stems causes a dwarfing of the young apples, while the injury to the leaves is often a serious drain on the vitality of the trees.

Newly hatched lice are most susceptible to spraying because of their exposed positions at the tips of the buds. Close watch should be kept for them from the time the tips of the buds show green and during the period when the leaves are expanding.

It is important to spray early; for if the treatment is delayed the aphids are protected by the curled leaves, and they are then practically immune to spraying.

Some growers combat the apple aphis successfully with kerosene emulsion diluted with eight parts of water, or whale oil soap in the proportion of one pound to five gallons of water.

To obtain satisfactory results, the spraying mixture should be applied in liberal quantities with high pressure; for only those insects are killed which are completely wetted with the spray. New York Experiment Station.

POULTRY

Preventable Chick Diseases.

The appalling losses among chicks can be easily prevented if the causes are understood. If the incubators are thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with a strong solution of some carbolic acid preparation after each hatch the danger of the transmission of white diarrhea germs to the healthy chicks is minimized. When infection is suspected the eggs before being placed in the incubators should be washed in a solution of corrosive sublimate, one part of the antiseptic to six thousands parts of water. Never wash the eggs with alcohol, as it weakens or destroys the chick embryo.

Kill all defective or weak chicks at once, as they may carry these germs with them and the healthy chicks by eating their droppings may become infected.

When brooders are badly ventilated or there is not heat enough, or the chicks are crowded in corners, evidence of indigestion shows in accumulated fecal matter adhering to the vent. Remove this cause and the trouble will cease. If, on the other hand, these symptoms are due to overfeeding or improper feeding or lack of clean water, proper attention to any of these matters will cure the trouble.

After the teeth push, if the pens have been disenfected and cleaned before use and the yards have been limed, spaded up and sowed to grass or rye, there should be, under proper feeding and brooding conditions, no further appreciable loss.

New Layers.

The new layers are the ones we must depend upon for fall and winter eggs. The older hens will begin about the first of February, but there is probably no system of feeding that will make a 2-year-old hen begin producing eggs in November and continue through December and January. The pullets can, however, be managed to bring about egg production at a certain time, for that function is a matter of maturity chiefly. In the fall and winter the feeding of ground fresh bone as a part of the ration will help the pullets mature if they have not yet reached the egg producing stage, and if they have begun to lay it will help them in their new task.

Winter Feeding.

All good poultry breeders had their pullets and hens in comfortable quarters before the cold weather came. The important question now is in the kind and quality of food to give the laying hens.

By sunrise the hens should be given a feed of warm mash consisting of equal parts of cornmeal and crushed oats. This should be mixed by using warm skim milk and making it into a crumbly mass. I give my fowls just what they will eat up clean quickly. Then they are turned out into the scratching shed. This is something every poultry raiser should provide for his flock. A light feed of oats or wheat is scattered in this litter which will cause the hens to get busy at scratching at once.

At noon the hens are fed upon a feed of oats and wheat at the rate of a pint to one dozen fowls. This is also scattered in the litter. About an hour before sunset, corn should be scattered in the litter. If the hens do not pick up all that is given at one feed, it is evident they are being fed too much. The amount should be cut down until they consume every grain before going to roost.

A self-feeding box should be fastened to the wall in which is placed a supply of oyster shell, charcoal and grit. About a quart of alfalfa is steamed and fed to our fowls once a day. This will answer the place of green food. A head of cabbage is hung about thirty inches from the floor. The hens will then jump to peck at it. This is a good method of giving them exercise. During severe weather we always feed warm water in place of the cold. We also have a box of wood ashes for the hens to wallow in. The litter is removed and replaced by clean straw once a week. It does not take a healthy flock of hens long to pulverize the litter.

The poultry breeded who studies the condition of his fowls and gives them comfortable surroundings, is the man who succeeds and has very few sick fowls. We breed the White Plymouth Rocks.—E. C. Webb in Farmers' Guide.

TRAPPING

Trapping the Skunk.

The skunk is one of the easiest of all fur-bearers to take in steel traps. It seems to have no fear of man and often has its den under a house that is occupied. The best place to look for it is in rocky, hilly country. In the prairie sections it usually has its den around old weed patches, along hedges and in brush.

For taking the skunk, employ traps not smaller than No. 11-2. I have taken them in No. 0 even, but one is in luck if he is able to keep an animal trapped in one of these for an hour. While it is not necessary to conceal traps set for the skunk, I would advise the pelt hunter to do so. With hidden traps I have frequently taken minks and coons in sets intended for the skunk.

Do not attach traps to a fixed fastening. Use instead a rock, board or log, in fact, anything not too heavy for the trapped animal to move, yet too heavy for it to drag off. Select something which the skunk cannot drag into its den.

The simplest set is made by placing traps at the entrances of dens. To tell if a burrow is inhabitated by a skunk, reach down and get a handful of soil. If there are long hairs in it, either black or white, set your traps. Near inhabited dens are also usually found droppings of the animals.

Near dens arrange small V-shaped pens. In the back of these place pieces of bloody meat, guarding them with one or more traps. Over the pen it is well to place a few weeds so the bait is hidden from crows and hawks. Pen sets like this made in the fall will often catch several from one den, for at this time of the year the animals prowl about considerably. As many as 15 animals sometimes live in one burrow. With a trap placed at the mouth of a den, a trapper can catch but one animal at night.—George J. Thiessen in Farm and Home.

The Opossum.

The opossum does not range very far north. It, like the raccoon, whose habits are similar, is found near woods, especially if thick. Unlike the raccoon, however, it cannot be attracted by honey or clams, but will speedily investigate a tempting piece of meat or smoked fish. Canned salmon and cardines lure this little fur-bearer to the traps with good success.

The opossum may be taken in shallow ditches with water sets. A good way to do this is to stake a fish just above the surface of the water and surround it with traps. Some prefer to build pens of brush with but one entrance and place baits in them. The entrances, of course, are guarded with traps.

In weeds place a bait upon a stick about a foot and a half from the ground. Under this place a trap, carefully concealed. One can always recognize the presence of the opossum by the sharp claw-like marks it makes in the mud.

Search about until you find a small tree whose roots are above the ground and come together in the shape of a sharp angle. In the back part place a fish. Arrange the pen of sticks about the bait so that it cannot be approached except from one direction, and have the only entrance guarded with traps. Leaves make an excellent covering for sets of this kind. Sets may also be made at the entrances to dens. These, however, must be placed with extreme care, otherwise they will not prove successful.

The opossum is known to the trade as a "cheap fur." The reason is that most of the pelts secured are not prime. The skin, too, is of little value, and it was not until lately that there was much demand for it at all. After a pelt is dried, one can tell whether it is prime or not by examining it closely. If black spots are found, near the value.—C. S. Emery in Farm and Home.

THE DAIRY

The Ayrshire.

The original home of the Ayrshire is in the county of Ayr, in southwestern Scotland, which, by the way, was the land of Robert Burns. Ayr, with the neighboring counties, is described as a good agricultural country with much fine grazing land and with a very moist climate, but not severe as compared to the northern United States.

The Ayrshire has been a well-recognized breed for more than a century, but there seems to be no general agreement as to the history of its formation. The foundation was surely the native cattle of that part of Scotland, and nearly 150 years ago some specimens of the old Teeswater or early Shorthorns were brought in and mated with the native stock There is also a tradition that some cattle from the Channel islands—probably Jerseys—were incorporated in the breed. In fact, so far as early accounts go, it would seem that there had been infusions of several English breeds as well as the cattle of Holland. But at any rate, before 1780, the county of Ayr had a distinctive breed of cattle which at that time were usually black and white and were locally famous for abundant milk yield. Later the colors became red or white and brown and white.

The first importations to America were probably made into Canada about 1800 by loyal Scotch emigrants—for the Scotchman has always loved the Ayrshire cow just as he has the Clydesdale horse. The first American Registry association was established in Massachusetts in 1863, thus ante-dating the American records of other breeds. Their distribution has become almost worldwide and the Ayrshire has never lacked for ardent admirers, yet the breed has never attained a popularity or number comparable with either the Holstein or the two Channel island breeds. They are most numerous in Canada, New England and the cheese districts of northern New York.—W. D. Zinn, Farmers' Institute Lecturer, New York.

Make Dollars in Datrying.

"To become skillful and successful in the care, feeding, selecting and breeding of dairy cows means to be successful in the business of dairying," is a statement made by George C. Humphrey of the University of Wisconsin.

To show that there is a vast difference in the profit producing capabilities of dairy animals, Mr. Humphrey cites the records of three different classes of cows found in the university herd. One lot averaged 426.9 pounds of butter fat per year, another 301.8 pounds, and a third 195.8 pounds. The return over the feed cost for the best producers was $70.64 per year per cow, the second $42.18, and the last $19.01. Although each group required about the same care and feed, the total production and profit varied widely.

In urging that greater effort be made to care for cows in the best possible manner, to feed them better rations, to improve their individuality and to breed to insure a larger number of offspring which would develop into profitable cows, Mr. Humphrey offers the following suggestions for the care of cows during the winter months: "Feed cows daily one pound of grain for every three pounds of milk production, 35 to 40 pounds corn silage, and whatever clover or alfalfa hay they will eat. Do not keep them out in the cold for a longer time than they appear to enjoy an outing. Allow them to have water which is not colder than that from a deep well. Keep them in clean, well lighted, properly ventilated stables."

NEST IN A TREE

During the floor last summer in Ohio a great deal of rubbish and straw lodged in the branches of the trees along the river. After the water subsided considerable of this material remained in the trees and an observing hen saw a chance to make her nest in a place where she would probably not be molested.

The strawberry is the most important small fruit crop in many states.

Something New!

This offer is made by the Lake County Land Owners' Association in order to secure new settlers and to develop the district.

We Will Take Your First Crop

In Full Payment for the Land

Regardless of the size or value of the crop, and without any cash payment to us on your part whatsoever.

We have very little money to spend for advertising, but we know what our land will produce, and we will give a new settler 10 acres and take his first crop of watermelons in full payment for same.

This crop can be produced at small expense and is marketed within a few months. We take only the first crop. You can raise other crops for yourself the same year.

Our lands lie on either side of three hard roads and two railroads, with 12 stations, including five towns and one city; they are high, rolling, well drained, with beautiful clear water lakes and beautiful homes throughout district; elevation over 100 feet; ideal climate and pure drinking water. No better grapefruit or orange land on the continent. Over one million boxes of fruit shipped from this part of state last year. Modern packing houses.

Our growers make big money out of tomatoes, syrup cane, winter vegetables, staple crops and watermelons, which are shipped in solid train loads; 22 spot cash buyers here one day last season.

Come now and pick out your land while prices are low. Our land is selling at $35 an acre and up on easy terms. You can have it planted on shares or set out to grapefruit, which bears in 4 years. A 10-acre grapefruit grove means an income for life—old age insurance. For particulars, address

Lake County Land Owners' Association
Fruitland Park, Florida Dept. Q3

Owners, not agents. B. B. fare refunded to buyers.

Virginia Farms and Homes
FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS
R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; $30 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.

ECZEMA LIKE LIVING FIRE

On Head and Face. Itched and Burned Terribly. Would Form Scales. Hair All Came Out. Eyes so Sore Could Hardly See. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured.

R. F. D. No. 1, Box 57, Michigan City, Ind.—"I had the eczema on my head ever since I could remember. It would itch and burn terribly sometimes. It came on my face and was like a living fire. My eczema was like pimples and if I scratched them they would bleed and form scales like finger nails. I had scars all over my face. I could not sleep because it itched so badly and I would scratch. My hair all came out in one week. My eyes got so sore that I could hardly see well. I suffered terribly and I thought there would be no cure for me.

"I treated and spent fifty dollars and got no help. I was discouraged. My sister came to see me and she told me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I would bathe in hot water and Cuticura Soap and then put the Cuticura Ointment on twice a day, morning and night, and bandage my face and head as much as I could. I used three cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and my cure is complete." (Signed) Mrs. W. H. Rhode, Oct. 23, 1913.

It costs nothing to learn how pure, sweet, effective and satisfying Cuticura Soap and Ointment are in the treatment of poor complexions, red, rough hands, itching scalps, dandruff, dry, thin and falling hair, because you need not buy them until you try them. Although sold everywhere, sample of each will be mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

☞Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp

REID ESTATE OVER MILLION

New York, Jan. 2.—The estate left by Whitelaw Reid, ambassador to Great Britain and editor and part owner of the New York Tribune, was valued at $1,398,884 in a report filed at White Plains today by the tax appraiser. With the exception of $53,500 the estate consists of personal property.

The inheritance of Mrs. Reid, the widow, and principal beneficiary, is appraised at $1,289,685.

MORGAN & CO. HAVE CUT LOOSE

Big Financiers Quit Directorates of at Least Thirty Large Concerns.

New York Jan. 2.—J. P. Morgan & Co. today announced that they had severed their connection with some of the greatest corporations in the country with which they have long been connected. This step, the firm announced, was taken voluntarily in response to "an apparent change in public sentiment" on account of "some of the problems and criticisms having to do with so-called interlocking directorates." Among the companies from which they retired are the New York Central and the New Haven railroads.

J. P. Morgan made this statement: "The necessity of attending many board meetings has been so serious a burden upon our time we have long wished to withdraw from the directorates of many corporations. Most of these directorships we have accepted with reluctance, and only because we felt constrained to keep in touch with properties which we had reorganized, or whose securities we had recommended to the public, both here and abroad.

"An apparent change in public sentiment in regard to directorships seems now to warrant us in seeking to resign from some of these connections," says the statement.

"Indeed it may be, in view of the change of sentiment upon the subject, that we shall be in a better position to serve such properties and their security holders if we are not directors. We have already resigned from the companies mentioned, and expect from time to time to withdraw from other boards upon which we feel there is no special obligation to remain."

By withdrawing from these corporations, J. P. Morgan & Co. have cut the strings that have held together many of the country's most important corporations in a community of interests which has been assailed within and without congress. The house of Morgan feels that it has kept within the law, in all of its complex operations, and that no legal necessity or threatened complications with the authorities at Washington has made it necessary to adopt a sweeping change in policy, announced today.

One of the members of the firm said that Morgan & Co. had been scrupulously careful to observe the spirit as well as the letter of the law, and that the decision of the firm was primarily a matter of expediency.

Still on Some Boards.

In spite of the large number of resignations announced today, Morgan & Co. are still represented on the boards of a number of important corporations. J. P. Morgan remains a director in the United States Steel Corporation, Northern Pacific Railway.

Conditions had so shaped themselves in the past, he said, that the firm had been compelled reluctantly to accept the burden of management of various corporations, and that it had long been seeking an opportunity to lessen this burden.

The chief consideration, it was said, which has prevented the firm from taking some such action before this time was the possible complications which might follow such action. Investors throughout the world have purchased securities marketed by the house of Morgan, and it was felt that the firm had assumed a responsibility in this connection which could not be lightly laid aside. The recent trend of political events, such as the "money trust" investigation by the Pujo committee, and reports from Washington that the administration is considering legislation against interlocking directorates, has created a situation which made it possible to enter upon this change in policy.

Wall Street Heard Rumors.

For several days Wall street had heard rumors that Morgan & Co. had decided upon an important change in its policy. The report most frequently heard was that, as a first step, the firm would give up the trusteeship of several corporations, including the Southern Railway Co. No confirmation of these reports could be obtained prior to today and in fact it was understood that if any action of this kind were taken it would be in the shape of resignations from time to time of various members of the firm, whenever the occasion was presented. No such blanket withdrawal from no less than 30 corporations had been even hinted at, and Mr. Morgan's announcement created a sensation such as Wall street has rarely experienced. International Mercantile Marine Co., National City Bank, and National Bank of Commerce of New York.

Mr. Steele is still on the boards of the Atchinson, Lehigh Valley, Norther Pacific, Erie, Southern Railway; Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville; Chicago Great Western, and Alabama Great Southern railroads, and the General Electric Co., International Harvester Co., International Mercantile Marine, and Adams Express Co.

Mr. Davison is on the boards of the Erie and Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroads, the Western Union Telegraph Co., the First National Bank, the National Bank of Commerce, the Liberty National Bank of New York, the First Securities Co., and the Bankers' Trust Co. of New York. Mr. Porter is represented in five New York banks, the United States Life Insurance Co., the Pere Marquette Railroad, the Remington Typewriter Co., the H. W. Johns-Manville Co., the Fidelity & Casualty Co., the Cruickshank Co. and the Associated Land Co. Mr. Lamont is still on the boards of the Northern Pacific Railway, the International Harvester Co., the International Agricultural corporation, the First National Bank of New York, the Guaranty Trust Co. and various lesser concerns.

Morgan & Co. have played a prominent part in the affairs of a number of corporations whose stock is held under a trusteeship. No information could be obtained today whether the firm would withdraw its members who are among the trustees of these corporations. In the list are the Southern Railway, the Chicago & Great Western, the International Mercantile Marine Co., the California Petroleum Co., the International Agricultural corporation and the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.

Firms From Which Morgan & Co. Drop

Following are the corporations from which J. P. Morgan & Co., and the individual members of the firm have withdrawn:

J. P. Morgan—The New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.
West Shore Railroad Co.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
Michigan Central Railway.
New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.
New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.
Central New England Railway.
New York, Westchester & Boston Railway.
Harlem River & Port Chester Railroad.
Milbrook Company.
New England Navigation Co.
New England Steamship Co.
Rhode Island Co.
Rutland Railway Co.
Hartford & Connecticut Western.
New York, Ontario & Western Railway.
Western Union Telegraph Co.
Other members of the firm have retired from these companies:
Charles Steele — Jersey Central Railroad Co.; United States Steel Corporation.
H. P. Davison—American Telephone & Telegraph Co.; Astor Trust Co.; Guarantee Trust Co. of New York; Chemical National Bank.
W. H. Porter—Bankers' Trust Co.; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
Thomas W. Lamont—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.; Utah Copper Co.; Astor Trust Co.; Bankers' Trust Co.

Opportunities of interest to you. Read the Classified Opportunities column on last page.

FEAR 22 ARE DEAD

Tank Steamer Oklahoma in Disaster.

New York, Jan. 5.—The tank steamer in trouble off Sandy Hook yesterday was the Oklahoma and 24 of her crew appear to have perished. Eight were saved. This was the substance of wireless messages received here today.

Although the disaster occurred less than 100 miles off Sandy Hook wireless reports throughout the night were meagre and conflicting. The name of the distressed vessel was variously reported as the Wasca, unheard of and unregistered in shipping circles; the Pennoil, chartered by the Standard Oil Co., and the tank steamer Delaware.

The Spanish liner Manuel Calvo, the royal mail liner Caribbean and other vessels stood by the distressed craft throughout the night, but were apparently unable to identify her.

The Caribbean reported this forenoon that the crew had been rescued, but did not give the name of the vessel.

In announcing the saving of part of the Oklahoma's crew, the Bavaria added that the vessel had not sunk entirely, but was partly submerged and drifting helplessly.

GIRL'S RULE SWAYS A TOWN

Causes Martial Law Order and Saloonkeepers' Arrest.

Copperfield, Ore., Jan. 3.—Martial law was declared here yesterday by Col. B. K. Lawson, superintendent of the state penitentiary. Five members of the coast artillery backed up the proclamation.

This action followed a demand made by Miss Fern Hobbs, private secretary to Gov. West, for the resignations of the city council and other city officials accused of violating an ordinance regulating saloons. When her demand was refused the governor's representative ordered Col. Lawson to place the town under martial law. Then she boarded a train for the state capital.

Col. Lawson's small force raided the saloons. The proprietors were given until 4 o'clock this afternoon to ship their bar fixtures and liquors out of the county, on penalty of confiscation.

All city officials were placed under arrest and were not permitted to communicate with attorneys.

MORE BACKBONE IN ARCTIC

London, Jan. 2.—Charles Dawson, who found the famous Piltdown skull, has made another discovery of considerable interest to anthropologists. He has discovered that the members of a certain Eskimo tribe have literally more backbone than the rest of humanity; that is to say, they have one extra vertebra to which small ribs are attached.

Mr. Dawson has lately been making an examination of various skeleton remains brought from the arctic regions and has found that both men and women of the Eskimo tribe in question have this abnormal development.

MORGAN OBEYS TENTATIVE LAW

Five Money Trust Recommendations Are Already Put Into Effect.

New York, Jan. 3.—The announcement of the retirement of J. P. Morgan and four of his partners from 30 directorships in 27 corporations and Mr. Morgan's reference to the change in public sentiment in regard to directorships, has called attention to the fact that five important recommendations of the Pujo committee were already being put into effect in advance of legislation requiring them.

They include the abandonment of fiscal agency agreements, such as existed between the New Haven and Morgan & Co., the abolition of the stock exchange and reforms in the clearing house.

May Stay With Steel.

Whether Mr. Morgan will decide to withdraw from the directorate of the United States Steel corporation, was the subject of a great deal of speculation today. The general opinion was that as the so-called steel trust was the greatest of the Morgan creations, and was considered by the elder Morgan the crowning achievement of his financial career, his son will consider it his duty to remain identified with it in an active way, especially until the government suit has been decided one way or the other.

However the Morgan firm was no less actively identified with the financial development of the New York Central Lines, for which Mr. Morgan was the banking sponsor throughout the greater part of his career.

Leaves N. Y. Central.

His connection with it dated from the time of Commodore Vanderbilt, and during the time of William H. Vanderbilt it was through Mr. Morgan's influence that English investors placed enormous sums of money in the securities of the road. The resignation of the present J. P. Morgan from the New York Central directorate was one of the most surprising features of his announcement yesterday.

J. P. Morgan's friends say that he has been not only deeply impressed by the change in public sentiment during the last few years, but that he has been deeply grieved over the criticism of the firm in connection with the affairs of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co.

Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the Union Pacific Railroad Co., in commenting today on the Morgan action, said: "I think strong bankers on railroad boards are very desirable—but it all depends who represents the railroad on the board."

Decries Selfishness.

A Barton Hepburn, chairman of the Chase National Bank, expressed the opinion that interlocking directorates were a good thing so long as they did not result in unlawful monopoly.

"I have found in my personal experience," he added, "that by being upon the boards of certain corporations I am able to get a much better knowledge of their financial standing. Used for such a purpose, being a director on one or more corporations is by no means injurious or unlawful.

"Of course, where the knowledge acquired through interlocking directorates is used for selfish profits the custom is to be decried."

IS EPILEPSY CONQUERED?

New Jersey Physician Said to Have Many Cures to His Credit.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 7.—Advices from every direction fully confirm previous reports that the remarkable treatment for epilepsy being administered by Dr. Perkins of this city, is achieving wonderful results. Old and stubborn cases have been greatly benefited and many patients claim to have been entirely cured.

Persons suffering from epilepsy should write at once to Dr. H. W. Perkins, Branch 47, Red Bank, N. J., for a supply of the remedy which is being distributed gratuitously.—Adv.

M'CANN GIRL'S BODY IS FOUND

Long Missing New York Girl Is Cast Up by the Sea.

New York, Jan. 5.—The body of Miss Jessie McCann, the young settlement worker, who disappeared a month ago and which was found on the beach at Coney Island yesterday, was taken to the home of her father in Flatbush today.

No like case since the disappearance of Dorothy Anrold, three years ago, has so aroused public interest. The newspapers have devoted much space to her disappearance, public officials have worked zealously to locate her and moving picture theatres have thrown her photograph on their screens in order to aid the search for the missing girl. Many motion picture theatres yesterday announced on their screens the fact that the body had been recovered.

An autopsy held in the Coney Island morgue last night established positively that death was due to drowning. The family accept the general view that the girl committed suicide or was drowned accidentally.

"I blame no one for the death of my daughter," said Robert McCann, her father, today.

"Jessie was subject to spells of depression and her last ordeal of melancholia, I believe, was too much to stand. I am sure that this was simply due to her nervous condition."

Miss McCann was 23 years old, good looking and popular with her friends.

The MELTING OF MOLLY

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

minutes I stood in front of my mirror and questioned myself. Could this slow, pale, dead-eyed, slim, drooping girl be the rollicking child of a Molly who had looked out of that mirror at me one short week ago? Where were the wings on her heels, the glint in her curls, the laugh on her mouth and the devil in her eyes?

Slowly at last I lifted the blue muslin 23-inch waist shroud and let it slip over my head and fall slimly around me. I had fastened the neck button and was fumbling the next one into the buttonhole when I suddenly heard laughing, excited voices coming up the side street that ran just under my west window. Something told me that Alfred had come on the five-down train instead of the six-up and I fairly reeled to the window and peeped through the shutters.

They were all in a laughing group around him, with Tom as master of ceremonies, and Ruth Chester was looking up into his face with an expression I am glad I can never forget. It killed all my regrets on the score of his future.

It took two good looks to take him all in and then I must have missed some of him, for, all in all, he was so large that he stretched your eyes to behold him. He's grown seven feet tall, I don't know how many pounds he weighs and I don't want anybody ever to tell me!

I had never thought enough about evolution to know whether I believed in it and woman's suffrage, but I do now! I know that millions of years ago a great big distinguished hippopotamus stepped out of the woods and frightened one of my foremothers so she turned tail and fled through a thicket that almost tore her limb from limb, right into the arms of her own mate. That's what I did! I caught that blue satin belt together with one hand and ran through my garden right over a bed of savage tiger-lilies and flung myself into John Moore's office, slammed the door and backed up against it.

"He's come!" I gasped. "And I'm frightened to death, with nobody but you to run to. Hide me quick! He's fat and I hate him!" I was that deadly cold you can get when fear runs into your very marrow and congeals the blood in your arteries. "Quick, quick!" I panted.

He must have been as pale as I was, and for an eternity of a second he looked at me, then suddenly heaven shone from his eyes and he opened his arms to me with just one word.

"Here?"

I went.

He held me gently for a half-second, and then with a sob which I felt rather than heard, he crushed me to him and stopped my breath with his lips on mine. I understood things then that I never had before, and I felt that wise guardian man-angel take his fingers from mine and leave me safe at last. I raised my hand and pressed it against John's wet lashes until he could let me speak and I was melted into his very breast itself.

"Molly," he said when enough tenderness had come back into his arms to let me breathe, "you have almost killed me!"

"You!" I exclaimed, crowding still closer, or at least trying to. "It's not you; it's I that am killed, and you did it! I know you don't really want me, but I can't help that. I'd rather you'd do the suffering with me than to do it myself away from you. I'm so hungry and thirsty for you that—that I can't diet any longer!" I put the case the strongest way I knew how and got a swooning, maddening, luscious result.

"Want you, Molly?" he almost sobbed, and I felt his heart pounding hard next to my shoulder.

"Yes, want me!" I answered with more spirit than breath left in me. "I refuse to believe you are as stupid as I am, and anybody with even an ordinary amount of brains must have seen how hard I was fighting for you. I feel sure I left no stone unturned. Some of them I can already think back and see myself tugging at, and it makes me hot all over. I'm foolish, and always was, so I'm to be excused for acting that awful way, but you are to blame for letting me do it. I'm going to be your punishment for life for not having been stern and stopped me. You had better stop me some now anyway, for if I go on loving you as I have for the last few minutes it will make you uncomfortable.

"Peaches," he said, after he had hushed me with another broken dose of love, as large as he thought I could stand—I could have stood more!—"I am never going to tell you how long I have loved you, but that day you came to me all in a flutter with Al Bennett's letter in your hand it is going to take you a lifttime to settle for. You were mine—and Bill's! How could you—but women don't understand!" I felt him shudder in my arms as I held him close. I was repaid for all those tiresome exercises I had taken by the strength to crush him against my breast almost as hard as he crushed me. Our combined strength was terrific, dangerous to life and ribs, but—heavenly!

"Don't women know, John?" I managed to ask softly in memory of a like question he had put to me across that bread and jam with the rose a-listening from the dark.

What brought me to consciousness was his fumbling with the buttons at the waist of that blue muslin relict of a sentiment. I had fastened but one, and the lace had got caught on his sleeve buttons.

"Please don't button me into his possession," I laughed under his chin. "I'm still scared to death of him, and you haven't hid me yet!"

"Molly," he asked, this time with a heaven- laugh, "where could you be more effectually hid from Al Bennett than in my arms?"

I spent 10 minutes telling Billy what a hippopotamus really looks like as I put him to bed, but later, much as I should have liked to, I couldn't consume that horrible dinner, that I had helped prepare at the Johnsons, in the shelter of John's arms, and I had to face Alfred. Ruth Chester was there, and she faced him too.

A man that can't be happy with a woman who is willing to "fulfill his destiny" doesn't deserve to be.

Then we came over here, and John had the most beautiful time persuading Aunt Adeline how a good man like Mr. Carter would want his young widow to be taken care of by being married to a safe friend of his instead of being flighty and having folk wondering whom she would marry.

"You know yourself how hard a time a beautiful young widow has, Mrs. Henderson," he said in the tone of voice that always makes his patients glad to take his worst doses. He got his blessing and me—with a warning.

A lovely night wind is blowing across my garden and bringing me congratulations from all my flower family. Flowers are a part of love and the wooing of it, and they understand. I am waiting for the light to go out behind the tall trees over which the moon is stealthily sinking. He promised me to put it out right away, and I'm watching the glow that marks the place where my own two men creatures are going to rest, with my heart in full song.

He needs rest, he is so very tired and worn. He confessed it as I stood on the step above him a tonight, after he had taken his own good night from me out on the porch. When he explained to me how his agony over me for all these months had kept him walking the floor night after night, not knowing that I was waiting for the light to go out, I gave myself a sweetness that I am going to say a prayer for the last thing before I go to sleep. I took his head in my arms and pressed his cheek down against Billy's sleep place on my breast over my heart and put my lips to that drake-tail kiss spot that has tempted me for I won't say how long. Then I fled—and so did he!

I had about decided to burn this book, because I shan't need it any longer, for he says he and Billy and I are going to play so much golf and tennis that I shall keep as thin as he wants me to be without any more melting or freezing, or staving, but perhaps he would like to read the little red devil. Do you suppose he would?

THE END.

Next week the opening chapters of The Honor of the Big Snows will appear in The Blade.

SUMMER RESORTS ARE DEVASTATED

Another Terrific Storm Sweeps Jersey Coast—Millions Lost.

New York, Jan. 5.—The New Jersey and Long Island coasts, famed for their summer resorts, vacation homes and permanent fishing villages, suffered a property loss estimated at from one to two million dollars in the hurricane that swept in from the sea early Saturday morning and which did not begin to abate until early today.

Seabright, N. J., which was swept by a violent storm on Christmas night, when an estimated loss of half a million dollars resulted, was again the center of the gigantic waves. More than 10 persons were made homeless and the summer cottages of New York and Philadelphia business men tumbled into the sea, as did the Octagon hotel, one of the largest summer resorts alone the Jersey coast.

The town with only $10,000 in its treasury to relieve the homeless, will appeal today for state federal aid, in the construction of a sea wall to prevent a recurrence of the disaster.

While the greatest damage was done at Seabright, the New Jersey coast from Sandy Hook to Long Branch was lashed by waves and the bulkheads which for 30 years had protected the low beaches were ripped to pieces and tossed aside. Heavy losses are reported from Atlantic City, where wires are down and part of the city in darkness last night; Long Port, Edgewater, Cape May, Ventnor City and Margate City.

Pounded by Waves.

The south shore of Long Island from Montauk Point to Sea Gate was pounded by the waves all of Saturday night and all day yesterday. A score of bathing pavilions and hundreds of bath houses were washed away, cottages smashed and board walks hurled upon the beach. The heaviest damage is reported from Sea Gate, a fashionable cottage colony. Coney Island, Brighton Beach, Long Beach, Rockaway, Arverne and Montauk Point also were bombarded by the immense breakers.

At Far Rockaway the storm reached the height of its vindictiveness yesterday afternoon. Several buildings were undermined and hurled into the ocean, including the Pier theatre, a structure which seated 1,500 persons. Only four piles remain standing of the foundations of this building.

Collapsed in Kindling.

The Kiely cottage, a 14-room structure at Arverne, was destroyed and the Avery bachelor apartments, containing 110 rooms, collapsed into a pile of kindling. None of these buildings was occupied.

Two hundred bath houses in Arverne were carried out to sea, the Vendome bath houses were undermined and are expected to collapse, and Bibo's hotel, one of the largest structures on the Long Island coast is believed to be doomed

Seas dashed more than ten feet above the usual high water mark along Long Beach and the Fire Island beach. Pleasure craft hauled up on the shore for the winter were lifted up and dashed to pieces on the sand or carried out to sea.

Waters Unite.

For the first time in 30 years the waters of the Atlantic and the Great South Bay united at Amityville. The water completely covered the 300-foot strip of land at Hemlock Beach, carrying away a dozen bath houses.

In the face of a cold wind and unmindful of a light fall of snow thousands from New York city and all parts of New Jersey yesterday visited the coast towns, the largest number going to Sea Bright, where water several feet deep ran back and forth through some of the streets with the rise and fall of the waves. Army guards were stationed in the ocean-swept streets to prevent stealing and protect property from souvenir hunters.

ASKS RED CROSS TO HELP

Queen of Bulgaria Says War Left Thousands Destitute.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Queen Eleonora, of Bulgaria, cabled to the American Red Cross today asking relief for thousands of refugees left destitute by the Balkan war. The queen's request, coupled with that of many Americans there, says thousands are homeless, shelterless, starving and freezing in the unusually cold winter weather that has swept Europe.

Miss Mabel Boardman and John Bassett Moore, chairman of the international relief board, after a conference today arranged to forward all American contributions to Queen Eleonora for use under the direction of an American and Bulgarian committee.

GIVES ITS EMPLOYES $30,000

Washington Traction Co. Divides Surplus With Workers.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Nearly 1,000 employes of the Washington Street Railway Co. began the new year with a portion of the company's surplus for the last 12 months.

Under a profit-sharing plan more than $30,000 was distributed among employes of all grades. Amounts apportioned were determined by length of service. Each check was accompanied by a personal letter from President King thanking the employe for faithful service.

Motormen and conductors who had been in the service only one month got $3.55 each, those in the service more than a year got $42.53.

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Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

6124—Ladies' Four Gore Skirt.

Can be made with high or regulation waistline and with gathers or darts at the sides. The front and back form panels and the closing is in front. Chevlot, serge and novelties are used for these skirts.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 4½ yards of 36 in. material.

6063—Girls' Dress.

This is one of the plain, new models cut on sacque lines. It closes at the left side of the front and has a high neck finish and long or short sleeves. It can be made of cashmere, challie, novelty woolens and wash materials.

The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 3 yards of 44 in material.

6493.—Ladies' Nightgown.

This model is in one-piece kimono style, with seamless shoulder. It is slipped on over the head and there is no other opening than that of the neck. It is a nice style for batiste, crepe and other very soft fabrics. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3⅝ yards of 45-inch material.

6038—Boys' Suit.

A variation of the Russian model with wide collar and deep yoke facing. There is a front closing, a box pleat on the sleeve and small trousers to complete the suit.

The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Medium size requires 3¼ yds. of 36 in. material.

6496—Ladies' Corset Cover.

A very simple model, slightly full in front and gathered at the belt in front and back. It can be made of muslin, cambric batiste, crepe or colored silk.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 7⅛ yards of material 36 or more inches wide.

5832.—Ladies' Dress.

A smart one-piece design with a tuck at each shoulder, in both front and back. The dainty chemisette and high collar can be altered to suit. The three-piece skirt has the high waistline and opens at the side of the front. An excellent model for velveteen, cheviot, wool, eponge, and other fabrics. The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5⅞ yards of 36-inch material.

6336.—Girls' Dress.

Made with a waist and four gore skirt and with an ornamental side front closing. A small collar trims the neck and long or short sleeves may be used. A good style for all wash materials and light weight woolens. The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 2 yards of 44 inch material.

6021—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

Very plain but very pretty this waist has a diagonal front closing and a soft collar at the neck. It can be made of fine French flannel, challie, batiste or other wash materials.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 2½ yds. of 36 in. material.

5246.—Ladies' Princess Wrapper.

A dignified style for a house gown. It fits the figure neatly and opens in the centre of the front. Such fabrics as percale, chambray, linen, brilliantine, cashmere and the like will make up nicely in this style. The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 6⅛ yards of 36-inch material.

Vaccination is an essential qualification for marriage in Norway and Sweden.

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The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

DECEMBER WATCH AWARD.

The Blade premium watch for the largest list of subscribers sent in during the month of December goes to a Michigan worker. His list contained 161 names.

Little Nineteen Hundred and Fourteen looks just like his father.

There never was a girl who was too good for the right sort of man, and she knows it.

This country is full of liberal, open-minded people. Nobody is blaming Speaker Clark for lecturing.

A man is pretty reckless when he flips a penny to decide whether he will be good or do something devilish.

A man's reduced capacity for buckwheat cakes is always accepted by his wife as a symptom of something.

Let Mr. Marshall lecture. A vice president ought to have some way in which he can keep before the public.

Mr. Taft says he is as hard as nails. But at that he wouldn't like to have a steam roller run over him.

Some persons pray for a little of everything but gratitude, the very quality that would make them feel good.

Women are not killing as many husbands as they used to. Probably have other things to occupy their minds.

When eugenics produces a better baserunner than Ty Cobb we shall begin to think there is something in the doctrine.

After all, 1914 will be just as we make it, provided people let us alone long enough to work out our own salvation.

Billy Sunday has the fight of his life on now. He is working in Pittsburg, where the devil has strong fortifications.

Something to worry about: Professor Doolittle says inhabitants of the earth will perish of cold in the year 15,001,913.

Half a glass of castor oil, taken seriously on Wednesdays and Saturdays, is said to be good for palpitation of the heart.

Colonel Roosevelt seems to love the out-of-way places, where there are no horizontal hat feathers to tickle the back of one's neck.

A lot of history has been made in this country since Williams Jennings Bryan's bald spot first became visible to the naked eye.

There is a strong argument on the side of the man who says the world will stand fifteen million years longer. It always has stood.

Mr. Woodrow Wilson is showing the people that it is possible for a man to be President without possessing a sense of humor.

Nearly everybody has a few theories he would like to have somebody try on something, meanwhile maintaining an alibi for himself.

Some day some aeronaut is going to take his hands off the steering wheel to twiddle his fingers at the foolkiller. Then it will happen.

The department of agriculture at Washington wants the skunk protected. Times have changed since people felt the need of protection from the skunk.

Some day we hope to feel such a reckless disregard for the opinions of others as to admit that we prefer The Hoosier Schoolmaster to any of Shakespeare's stuff.

"A San Diego real estate dealer was arrested when found in bed with a sledge hammer beside him." Evidently San Diego men are not permitted the luxury of idiosyncrasies.

Philosophers tell us to brighten the world with our smiles; which would be all right, were there not so many people who are happy only when they have something to make them sob.

A Milwaukee paper says Nick Longworth was the only White House bridegroom who was ever heard of afterward, and that he is now nearly forgotten. Put how about Grover Cleveland?

Suffragists complain that they are compelled to do things under laws which they had no voice in making, but women are getting married every day, and without a whimper, under man-made laws.

One young woman who weighs 175 pounds and has a general corn-fed appearance, has announced her willingness to "sacrifice herself on the eugenic matrimonial altar." What is to become of the shrinking violets and clinging vines?

MUSCLE-ENERGY ON THE FARM.

We do not know upon what grounds the "World's Work" bases its calculations, reprinted here, but we can well believe them true.

"At the time of the Revolution, it took approximately eight of every ten men in the United States to run the farms of the country. Now one in three is sufficient. The other two live in town. As our farmers continue to improve their methods, one farmer in every four will be sufficient."

Persuading the most of the agriculturists to invest in the mechanical appliances specially made for them is now the big task, not the invention of such appliances. The farmer has but to explain his need and there are men who will devise something for his purpose, be it anything from a better way of pulling stumps to substituting the energy of steam or gasoline or falling water for the energy of muscles.

When the government took its last census it found that the average investment in farm machinery was trivial compared with the value of the average farm and the value that would be assured by the use of farm machinery. There was still a surprising amount of dependence upon strong arms and willing backs. The realization that the saving of physical energy, by means of mechanical appliances, meant more mental energy, more time for new enterprise and longer life had not come home to the greater number of farm-owners.

However, the comparisons which the "World's Work" puts forth in all confidence indicate that the era of drudgery on the farms is just about at its end.

BEATING THE GOVERNMENT TO IT.

The decision of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. to sunder that which it has joined together—and so to avoid doing it under duress—may be taken as the triumph of government over Big Business.

Seemingly, the trusts have seen that there is no circumventing the process of dissolution, whatever that process may amount to. Several have now gone through the works, protesting loudly, kicking and balking at every step, but yet going through. The right formula of prosecution has at last been hit upon and, tested over and over, it has proved infallible, at least so far as the prosecution's winning the decision is concerned. The "wire trust" was long-headed—and there is reason to suspect it was this in more ways than one.

The dissolutions which have been performed so far cannot be said to have brought great good to the general public. They are not indicated in any lowering of prices to consumer, any better prices to producer, anything at all which would pass examination as beneficial to that mass of the population in whose name and interest the dissolution suits were brought. Perceiving this, might not any trust, not yet commanded to appear for the ordeal, find it pleasant and profitable to show up for its legal cleansing and chemicalizing voluntarily? Might not it offer itself for the slaughter, as laid down by the government, lest something more disagreeable and awful and irksome be hurried up—the same being government regulation?

In the course of time there will be federal regulation for all sorts of great businesses as there is now for enterprises related to transportation. But that might be postponed by a fair front, a show of willingness to undergo the punishment the other fellows have undergone. The "wire trust" may be marking out a trust defense good for many years.

WHERE IT IS STILL SAVAGE.

The news that two German scientists had been murdered, and probably eaten, by natives of one of the South Pacific islands was followed within a week by word that an American botanist, Charles Budd Robinson, had had trouble with islanders at Amboyna, in the Malay archipelago, and been slain.

This thing we call security seems to most of us to have strengthened immensely in recent years. It would appear as if one could go anywhere in the world, to the edge of the Arctic, the innermost parts of tropical Africa and the bandit-haunted corners of Arabia, and still be sure of safe conduct. It is a commonplace journey for tourists to take winter trips far up the Amazon. Tere del Fuega is accessible though uninviting. There its a whaling settlement under the Antarctic Circle, policed like a New England town. Recently an English collector of natural curiosities has told how the high country of Western China is open to anyone who cares to put up with the primitive accommodations and has a blind side to unsanitary ways of living.

But the fatal mishaps of the German scientists and the American student of botany indicate that there are still a few places in which it is best for strangers to keep their firearms handy and to glance occasionally over their shoulders. The cannibal survives in spite of warships. The native to whom the simple and inexpensive possessions of the wanderer from civilization are the most wonderful things in the world still will take the risk of swift and terrible reprisal. Steam and trade and the highly popular custom of traveling have spread security about the world, but yet, in places, a little thinly.

PIONEERS OF THE BIG NORTH.

The hardy nature that the Canadians have developed through long training in their vigorous climate is showing its metal in their present agricultural expansion.

A few years ago, it was said the country north of the Saskatchewan would remain for all time closed against the plowman and the reaper. There were tales of stretches where the rocks had so thin a soil upon them that only the tough and struggling plants which could grow in rock crevices had any show of existence. The cold, it was said, held the land in its grip, gave only welcome to the trapper, and that reluctantly. There could be no hope of railways, for railways must have all-round-the-year business in order to make a living. There could be no permanent settlement, for no people could be expected to stand the loneliness, endure the hardships of the far north of Canada so long as there was land for them under happier skies.

Nevertheless, the Canadians are pushing deeper into that wilderness of theirs. They have planted communities where but shortly the trapper had it all to himself. They have actually builded and planted on the upper tributaries of the Mackenzie waters flow into the Arctic sea.

There may be disappointments for these courageous settlers. But if anyone can make a success of the venture it will be the Canadians.

THE POTATO EMBARGO.

The order of the department of agriculture forbidding the importation of potatoes from Newfoundland, Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary and the Dominion of Canada will have the effect, of course, of putting potatoes in the same class with eggs. They will, inevitably, rise in price until they will be spoken of as coal in the days of the great anthracite strike. The cost of the embargo will fall heavily on the poor. It will constitute another of the heavy burdens of living.

Yet if the secretary of agriculture did not exercise his powers in the instance, the growing of potatoes might virtually have to be abandoned in this country. With the importations has come disease terribly destructive to tubers. From one country to another the blight has spread until now the United States must either forbid entrance at American ports or look forward to the early abandonment of potato growing. A heavy cost must be borne now, a shortage must be endured, lest a few years hence the potato be as rare upon the tables as the choicer cuts of meat or the finer sorts of tropical fruit.

Hope for a modification of the order need not be entertained. The secretary of agriculture has to think of the future and steel his heart against appeal and persuasion.

WINNING THE RIGHT TO AN APPROPRIATION.

It has seemed a wise position to take that improvement of waterways was unjustified unless there was some traffic utilizing, so far as it was able, the waterways as they existed in a partially improved or entirely unimproved or entirely unimproved state.

Millions of dollars have been spent to entice commerce to transport goods by water and more millions have been spent to keep commerce from deserting other waterways upon which once it has largely depended. The results of such investment have been disappointing. The Mississippi, which has absorbed some $200,000,000 for the betterment of navigation, has suffered a constantly decreasing popularity with shippers.

On the other hand, it has seemed a wise policy to endorse the expenditure of government money on waterways where shipping is trying to do what it can with conditions as they are, where there is actually some healthy and promising traffic.

One of the biggest and strongest movements developed for the purpose of getting a waterway improvement appropriation from Uncle Sam was that which proposed the construction of a fourteen-foot channel from the lakes to the gulf. There has been virtually no shipping at all in that part of the waterway which connects Chicago with the Illinois River and the Mississippi. But, it was argued, there would be, if the waterways were deepened—an assertion unwarranted, considering the failure of shipping to use other deepened waterways.

But now a combination has been arranged between transportation companies so that goods may be carried from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City or New Orleans without rehandling. It constitutes an attempt to use the waterways as they are. Is is a test as to the willingness of commerce to resort to what water transporation it can obtain.

If this traffic develops into anything worth while the federal government will be justified in digging deeper channels. But until then, Uncle Sam's money will be safest if employed at work certain to bring returns.

"FEMININE UNREST."

According to a young woman in Chicago who has recently come into prominence as the most beautiful working girl, the cure for the "feminine unrest now agitating the world" consists in keeping house, washing dishes, cooking and baking and "making everything comfy for the man you love."

The sentiment is pretty and we trust that some particular young man appreciates it. But that phrase "feminine unrest" has been shouldering people in public places and bustling uninvited into the sacred premises of domesticity until it is about time some one challenged it.

The "feminine unrest" is a good deal like those yarns about octogenarians sprouting new mouthsful of teeth, talked about and easily believed, but some way or other lacking scientific verification. There may be—and certainly are—restless women. But so, one must believe, there always have been. Eve was restless, Judith, Helen and Sappho, and those interesting women who lived in the French courts, the ones who helped the Pilgrim fathers maintain themselves in their extremely narrow path of righteousness, the ladies who gathered to sew things for the soldiers at the front in the time of civil war and those others who have denounced their sisters for demanding the ballot. Restlessness is a trait of the species and has no sex, any more than love and jealousy and envy and a liking for power and fame have.

The "feminine unrest" is nothing for even the most beautiful woman and kindest hearted to worry over. It differs only in kind from other forms of unrest and no more demands a cure than feminine tastes in husbands.

LOYALITY IN MEXICO.

Federal troops in Mexico—by which is meant the troops whose arms have been under Huerta's command—are deserting in force, according to the news dispatch from Maytorena, in Sonora. "They are fleeing to the enemy and bringing their weapons with them. Officers are among them." The dispatch originates in the heart of the Constitutionalists' country, but it may be truthful for all that. It is the custom, honored by time and the law of self-preservation, to go over to the other side in Mexico when the side you have been fighting on seems destined for defeat.

Few of the civil wars which have devastated the Central American republics have a set of decent principles to excuse them. They are promoted by the outs who have been unable to get recognition from the ins. The rewards of victory are not increased liberties, the righting of abuses, the betterment of the country, or any of the other things for which people in other parts of the world have thought it worth while to risk life and freedom. For the leaders of successful revolution, or successful defense, there are offices, a sharing in the graft around the national capital. To the rank and file are thrown a few coins and if there has been pillaging the crime is condoned. Patriotism plays so small a part that whole armies will desert, an entire section will make an about face and welcome with cheering the triumphant general who, but lately, has been burned in effigy.

Federals are going over to the Constitutionalists in Mexico. A change of wind in favor of Huerta and his Federalists, and Constitutionalists would be slipping out of their camps at night and asking the late enemy for permission to take a pot shot at recent friend.

THE HIGH ROAD TO SPRING.

It ought to be counted one of the most fortunate arrangements of the calendar that New Year's day seems to be the peak of the bleak mountain called winter, even if it isn't. We seem to climb to a summit represented by January 1 and then slide down the decline of January and February as a train surmounting a divide and then racing comfortably on a lowering grade.

Meterological experts point to the records and show one that nearly all that which is tough and disagreeable about winter comes after New Year's. But they point in vain. They cannot eradicate a general impression that once you have entered January you have struck the big road for spring. And, after all, why should it be eradicated? The arrangement is better the way it is. Every feeling teaches us that April is infinitely nearer to January than November is to February. So we plow through the drifts, face the blasts, clean off the sidewalks and shake the furnaces, strong in the faith that the winter hasn't much more to run, though in fact it may have a lot.

INTERLOCKING DIRECTORATES.

A railroad, say, needs several thousand tons of rails. The house of Morgan, being a power in the board room of the railroad, sees that the rails are bought of the steel trust, the direction of which is largely in the hands of the house of Morgan.

Supposing the railroad intends to electrify a division of its lines. What more natural than that the contract should go to the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., a member of the Morgan firm being a director in that concern?

At least in theory this is the way the interlocking directorates, the levers of which are in Morgan's hands, have worked.

The Pujo "money trust" committee found that Mr. George F. Baker was a director in six railroads which haul 80 per cent of all the anthracite marketed and a director in the coal companies which own 88 per cent of the anthracite deposits now being worked. With such an arrangement existing there was little likelihood of the concerns which owned and worked the remaining 12 per cent of anthracite deposits objecting to anything the Baker companies did—either to them or to anyone else—for without the transportation, controlled by Mr. Baker, they were as helpless as babes.

In withdrawing from a number of directorates, which amounted to a system of intertwining, the Morgan people said that the action was taken in response to "an apparent change in public sentiment." The public sentiment has not exactly changed. It has merely been brought to bear against an arrangement which if not immoral was at least open to suspicion of being unfair and oppressive.

"The country is full of old maids," says the Chicago Record-Herald, "who have ceased to believe in the mistletoe." It is startling to learn that the country is full of old maids, no matter what they believe.

Wherever Dr. Anna Shaw is the cause of suffrage goes marching by.

STANDING THE COLD.

"These Fuegians in the canoe," wrote Charles Darwin, describing incidents of a voyage to Terra del Fuega, "were quite naked, and even one full-grown woman was quite so. It was raining heavily and fresh water, together with the spray, trickled down her body. In another harbour not far distant a woman who was suckling a recently-born child, came one day alongside the vessel, and remained there out of mere curiosity, while the sleet fell and thawed on her naked bosom, and on her naked baby! • • • At night, five or six human beings, naked and scarcely protected from the wind and rain of this tempestuous climate, sleep on the wet ground coiled up like animals."

In comparison with such endurance, what does the occasional ability to do without an overcoat, or the stoicism of wearing thin clothes and low shoes at the command of fashion, amount to? The Fuegians have the bathers at Coney Island trailing years behind, the Esquimaux looking like an effete race hugging the steam radiators.

Mayor Baker, of Cleveland, has started what is called a father and son movement. The object, presumably, is to have the boy and the old man become acquainted with each other.

CHICKENS AND EXPERIENCE.

The least thing that is likely to disturb those who raise chickens as a means of livelihood is the fact that many people—noting how high the prevailing prices of eggs are—have determined to go into the poultry business themselves.

For there are epidemics of chicken ranching as there are outbreaks of chicken cholera. People capitalize their ignorance and count confidence as of the same size, weight and fighting ability as experience. They start forth every year, these people, to gather in those profits which the dullest can figure from the cost of feed and the price of products. They have a season of exciting hope and then a season of disillusioning. Shortly they retire from the business and seek elsewhere the means to live.

Poultry raising and the newspaper business are alike in this—there is no one who has had nothing to do with the practical labor of enticing a hen to set or getting out a paper but knows to an absolute certainty that the thing is as simple and easy a matter as rolling off a log.

The profits there are in chickens—and they are nothing spectacular—will continue to be mustered by those who have, as it were, been raised with chickens. Experience will still be able to command rewards. What is needed is not more persons who make a specialty of chicken farming as farmers and farmers' wives who will keep more chickens than they do. A depressed market, contagion, mysterious indolence among the hens, will not mean disaster then. They will not add to the population of discouraged folk.

An Indiana woman of eighty years says: "It is worth while just to be alive." We have often heard young persons ask, "What's the use?" This grand old Indiana woman has given the answer.

A NATIONAL WAR ON SLUMS.

In sketching his great land reform scheme for England, Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, said that one thing the government intended to do was to destroy the slums of all the English cities and substitute for them cleanly and sanitary dwellings out of the pale of smoke and beyond the rattle and bang of street traffic.

Probably for no other country would work of this short be more difficult, because the slums of some of the English cities cover immense areas and are in a state evil and repulsive to the last degree. However, it seems probably that the English government can accomplish the task just because it must. For the slums are bad not alone for the disinherited, the weak and indolent and ill and vicious. They are bad for all the country, inasmuch as they are chief breeding places of disease and crime. The slums have grown until they have become a threat to the nation.

England, as other of the more ambitious nations, has spent a great deal of money to protect herself against foreign enemies. She finds now that she must spend more millions still to protect herself against an enemy sprung from her own loins.

Some men who shun the hind legs of a mule, as if they were loaded with dynamite, will walk up to a bar and pour six or seven glasses of whisky down their throats. There is no accounting for tastes.

REVIVAL OF SUPERSTITION.

The period in which the ideas of Darwin, Spencer and Huxley reached out like gossamer threads over the minds of men played the Old Harry with superstition. It tore with ruthless hands at fond and coddled beliefs. It banished the fairies and made strolling in the graveyard at midnight as undisturbing a performance as picking wild flowers on a spring morning. Ghosts were only sheets on a clothes line to that matter of fact period and what happened to haunted houses in point of destructiveness was appalling.

Darwin's most prized theory is closeted. Spencer is dead and inquiring young men at college read the muddy proceedings of the psychical societies instead of the sonorous and lucid sentences of Huxley. So pet superstitions may be nourished without shame. At least two grown and sane men have written in all earnestness about the various genera and species of fairies. There are ghosts, says Dr. Hyslop. Once more communities mark houses as haunted, and only last week an addition to the list was made by a party of lumbermen in the Adirondacks. One who had heard strains of organ music got his mates together and made a search for the player.

"We went all through the house and called several times, but no one answered. This was enough for me. There wasn't a soul there, but the music kept right on. It was kinda creepy. It wasn't any regular tune that I ever heard. It must have been one of the old master pieces. It sounded like somebody was just letting his hands kind of roam up and down the keys."

If superstition must be entertained, there is something to be said for the haunted house. It means the maintenance of picturesque and tumble-down old buildings. It provides a thrill that will draw sweethearts together at twilight and cause the institution of matrimony to fourish. Not least of all, it brings an amusing irritation into the offices of real estate dealers, who sometimes seem to to have too pleasant a time of it anyway.

Admiral Dewey is 76 years old and in good physical condition. Which goes to show that the Spanish-American war was not unhealthful.

What a glorious thing it would be if people could get up in the morning with all the good intentions they went to bed with.

Through the invention of a Michigan man the hand that rocks the cradle has become a foot.

Stock Exchange Reform

Saturday Evening Post.

THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE points out that one immediate effect of the new banking system proposed by the Glass-Owen bill will probably be a reorganization of stock exchange methods. If a man buys stock now he and his broker between them furnish one-fifth of the purchase price and the other four-fifths is furnished by a bank in the form of a call loan on the stock. These call loans on stock always absorb a great many million dollars of bank funds in New York. In the last five years the average rate on call loans has been somewhat under 3 per cent, though borrowers for commercial purposes have paid rather over 5 per c t. To a banker, the attractiveness of call loans lies in the fact that, under normal conditions, they can be instantly converted into cash; but under the new system a bank's commercial paper can also be immediately converted into cash by rediscounting it at a regional reserve bank.

Naturally when a merchant's note has the same convertibility as a call loan the banks will not be lending on stocks at 3 per cent if merchants are bidding 5, and the many millions of banking funds that now go into stock exchange loans will then be available to merchants and manufacturers on the same terms as t o brokers.

This may well lead the stock exchange to adopt the London method of fortnightly settlements—only a margin being deposited when the stock is purchased, instead of the whole purchase price being paid down, as here. At any rate, it will surely end the present dependence of the banks on stock exchange loans.

Abe Martin---His Poses and Reposes

By Jack Warwick.

Please give a short "definition" of the picture of Abe Martin, which has been in The Blade for six months or more, on first page.—M. F. R., Dink, W. Va.

Abe Martin has appeared in many poses, any one of which is hard to define, but all reposeful. He is at home anywhere, on a stool at the iLttle Gem Restaurant in Brown county, Ind., astride the withers of his low-geared steed, on a barbed wire fence, or as we find him in the accompanying illustration, at peace with the world.

THE WORST NEVER HAPPENS.

Reposefulness is Abe's specialty. His prototype may be found in almost any small town where people cultivate calmness. He is one of those characters who would keep supper waiting an hour and a half after schedule time to talk to Ole Niles Turner, Lafe Bud, Pinky Kerr, Tell Binkley, or Constable Newt Plum, who accidentally locked his whiskers in the cash register one night and was held a prisoner until 3 o'clock in the morning, when his cries for help were heard.

The Brown county philosopher's attitudes are sublimely optimistic. On the grindstone, as we see him, he is pantomiming the comforting thought—"The worst never happens." Abe recognizes a hereafter, but thinks "a feller gits 'bout ever'thing that's comin' t' him on this earth."

There are only two secrets connected with Abe Martin's life—his age and his chin. It is known definitely that he was born several years later than his grandparents, who were among the first families in Indiana—first to settle in the state. As Abe says, "Many a family tree needs a good trimmin'." His own lineage is vague, but his responsibility can be traced directly to Kin Hubbard, a bright young newspaper man who was born in Bellefontaine, Ohio, but now a resident of Indianapolis, where he has made good in newspaper work and humorous sketches. Abe's chin is a hidden treasure, and will have to remain such until Mr. Hubbard sees fit to take the public into his confidence.

Sunday School

DRUMMERS ON KINGDOM WORK

The International Sunday School Lesson for January 11 Is: "The Mission of the Seventy." Luke 10:1-24.

By William T. Ellis.

Every train and steamship bears its quota of drummers or traveling salesmen. They go everywhere. At the present minute more than a hundred thousand of them are scattered over the continent. I have met them in remote Mesopotamia, in interior China, and on the seven seas. They are the representatives of the firm, the advance couriers.

It is not irreverent to listen to the seventy men whom Jesus sent across the Jordan to open up the new territory for kingdom business to the drummers of trade. They were to proclaim the message of the firm. In their persons was bound up the authority and honor of their employers. To receive them was to receive Him. To dishonor them was to repudiate Him.

This vision of the possibilities of the new business that might be done which had first appeared to the head of the firm was imparted to these solicitors, who went forth in the approved fashion of modern trade, two by two. As one business man said, "Anybody can turn down one, but it takes a strong man to turn down two."

Pushing Into New Fields.

The curious notion that Christianity should not be extended beyond its present borders, an idea which it is well for us was not held by Isaiah in the days when Europe was pagan, and America was unknown, gets no support from the New Testament. Here we find Jesus himself casting a general eye upon the cities across the Jordan, and planning to share with them, the truth which he had brought from heaven.

Few travelers venture across the Jordan, but those who do are repaid by wnderful conditions of Amman Jerash Heshbonand Mediola. I confess that not until I looked first upon the great marble remains of Amman did I ever realize the magnificence of the civilization which had flourished here in the time of Jesus. He coveted the great cities for the Kingdom, even as Christian strategists today look with yearning upon our own cities as keys to the problem of world evangelization.

The spectacle thrilled the heart of Christ with thoughts of a ripe and plenteous harvest and few workers. This Kingdom mind, if it may be so termed, marks all who partake of the character of Christ. One indictment to be laid at the door of many of us today, is that we are not facing the harvest field, and are not really concerned over it.

The unknown sending of the seventy is the largest bit of organization work by Jesus of which we have record and according to our modern notions, the press work was very poorly done. Not a single man of the 70 got his name in print. Evidently the head of the firm did not think that advertisements of his agents was an important matter. These unknown 70 are only remembered by what they have done.

Honor the 70 because they did their job. They went as sent. With only the work in mind, they traveled unencumbered. The comfort of the soldiers is important only to the degree that it enhances his efficiency. If a preacher is failing or thinks he is failing, the way to cure the situation is not to get a new preacher, but to get an old bunch of laymen busy. There is a profound message for every congregation in the story of the sending out of the 70.

With a Prayer or Not at All.

The recent simultaneous every-member canvas of three denominations, have taken as their motto, "With prayer or not at all." The greater activity the greater the need for spirituality. More work is no excuse for less prayers, but quite the contrary. There is significance in the fact that right in the heart of the lesson of going, a study of how to be busy for the Kingdom comes the great lesson in prayer.

There are many reasons why this should be so. One is that the Lord wants all his friends to have an equal share in His work. That is why the humble old saint, whose life is lived within the four walls of a home may labor as effectively by her prayers as the busy talented Christians out in the thick of the fight. Many a preacher or missionary or executive leader has been given public credit for Christian victories won by the prayers of unsuspected and secluded saints.

Ambassadorial Dignity.

On the main street of Peking stands a gray grainite arch to commemorate the death of Baron Kettler, the German minister, at the hands of Boxers. The Chinese had to make reparation in this and other forms because the man slain was envoy extraordinary and minister plentipotentiary of the German emporer. He was clothed with representative powers. The high sounding title, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, applies peculiary to the Christian worker. He goes forth clothed with full authority. What said Jesus, "He that heareth you, heareth Me, and he that rejecteth you, rejecteth Me." That is king's business. The reventy and all who follow in their train have the authority to say we are ambassadors. Therefore, in the behalf of Christ, as though God were entering by us, we beseech you in behalf of Christ, "be ye reconciled to God."

Antipodean Hall Marks

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

AUSTRALIANS boast that anywhere throughout the world their national call, "Coo-ee," will always be answered by a fellow-Australian. A writer in the London Chronicle reports having heard it so given and answered in a London theatre. "But other people from the antipodes have their signs of origin. If you see a man walking along, and, although a breeze does not stir the air, he involuntarily holds his hat firmly to his head whenever he comes to a street corner, you should greet him with the question: 'Well, how are things in Wellington?' Thereupon he will fall upon your neck as a fellow New Zealander in London. For in Wellington the winds are so tempestuous that the habit of holding the hat firmly to one's head when passing a side street becomes second nature and proclaims the man from Wellington all over the world."

VARIETIES

Canada exported 20,941,000 pounds of cheese in October.

There are 483 iron mines in the United States, employing 65,176 persons.

Nests of the white ant have been found to have value as fertilizer.

Switzerland shares with Scotland the distinction of being the best educated country in the world.

The highest point in Nevada is Wheeler Peak, which, according to a chart published by the United States geological survey, is 13,058 feet above sea level.

The dome of the capitol at Washington has recently been renovated with 65 tons of paint. The dome has 132,000,000 square feet of surface.

Thirty-seven thousand pounds of laths have recently been shipped from Portland to the Hawiian Islands, to be used in the construction of the Pearl Harbor naval station.

Educational facilities in the Philippines are becoming so highly recognized in the orient that the bishop of North Borneo has obtained permission to send children to Filipino schools.

A hat such as is worn by Mexicans may cost anywhere from 5 cents to $500. The better ones weigh from six to eight pounds and carry many dollars' worth of silver and gold trimming.

A "social service bulletin" is published by the Washington (D. C.) public library, for the purpose of making known to social workers the latest information in their field.

The convicts on the prison farm at Jackson, Mich., raised 1,500 bushels of onions, 2,500 bushels of parsnips and 2,000 bushels of carrots on a total of six acres this year.

The net receipts from the national forests of Washington and Oregon in four months amounted to $115,620, an increase of 17 per cent. over receipts for the same period last year.

Lake Baikal, in Central Asia, and Lake Tanganyika, in Central Africa, furnish similar problems for scientists as both are fresh water, removed from oceans, yet both contain deep sea fish.

Measures are being taken to drive out a colony of beavers which have done considerable damage to a wood lot in Oquossoc, Me. They have cut down 194 trees varying from a few inches to 18 inches in diameter.

The population of Belfast is slightly under 400,000, and in the entire province, some of the remote parts of which are unsuited to motor cars, there are only about 1,750,000 people.

The allanthus tree is becoming so abundant in some parts of the United States that the forest service is experimenting in the hope of finding some use for its wood.

In proportion to its weight California redwood is the strongest conifer so far tested at the United States forest products laboratory. This strength is due to its long fibers.

Scientists have found 56 areas in the ocean where the water is more than three miles deep, 10 where it exceeds four miles and four where the bottom is more than five miles down.

Kaiiopoeti, or whitewood oil, sometimes written cajuput, is a greenish oil found useful for rheumatism and sprains, and is manufactured from the whitewood tree, which grows principally in Celebes.

Experiments with various chemical extinguishers for fighting forest fires have not been very successful. The unlimited supply of oxygen in the open forest, officers say, tends to neutralize the effect of the chemicals.

Flowers are more fragrant when the sun is not shining on them, according to a French scientist, because the oils that produce the perfume are forced out by the water pressure in the plant cells, and this is diminished by sunlight.

In the last four years a number of important nations have adopted the compulsory use of the metric system. Among these are Denmark, China, Japan, the five republics of Central America, Bulgaria, Chile, Uruguay and Siam.

More than 450,000,000 whitefish eggs have been gathered in the last year in Lake Erie by the state fish hatcheries. The eggs make 13,000 quarts in quantity, and will be grown and deposited in the lake to keep up the supply of fish.

According to the London Chronicle the cinematograph is producing a cinomatic eye, a special disease generated by the effort to follow the flicker and the unnatural speed of the pictured actors.

Dover, Ky., is the only known city whose streets are made of mussel shells. A local button factory has sold the city 100 tons of the shells which are not merely cheap, but make a fine roadway.

In order to save a growth of first quality pine, 350,000 feet of oak is to be cut and carted away for firewood or lumber, in Portsmouth, N. H. The oak is infested with gypsy moths to such an extent that the pine is in danger.

Trinidad is becoming not only one of the chief shipping ports of the West Indies, but its prominence as a coaling station for steamships and naval vessels is growing each year. The imports of coal from the United States aggregate about $250,000 per annum, in addition to large quantities taken by steamers which are not entered at the customs.

Two species of wild lettuce, lactuca Canadensis and L. scariola, both common in the northern United States, have been shown to contain rubber, the former to the extent of 2.19 and the latter 1.58 per cent. of a good quality. As the plants also contain lactucarium, which is a recognized drug, it is suggested that they might be profitably exploited for both these products.

It is now about 10 years since the first flight in a motor driven aeroplane by the Wright brothers. The Wrights did not complete their petrol engine until December, and it was on the 17th of this month, 1903, that Wilbur flew 852 feet. That was only ten years ago, but the Wrights maintained great secrecy about their experiments until three or four years later, and were regarded with much incredulity.

The Atlantic coast of America is soon to have the advantage of at least two drydocks capable of receiving the largest steamers. In addition to the one to be built near Quebec, another of about equal size is to be built at South Boston. This latter dock is to cost $3,000,000, and a contract has been entered into by which the International Mercantile Marine, the Cunard and the Hamburg-American lines will pay $50,000 a year for 20 years for its use.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

THE BLADE BOOK

Editor's Note—Elizabeth Ayres used to publish, from time to time, in this space, what she termed chapters from The Blade Book, or, as you will remember, letters from the Peace Page readers that contained some especial information or message helpful to each and all. The Homesteaders Letter a week or two ago was such a letter, and this week we have this very interesting and uplifting article from Olive Branch. From time to time, as suitable letter are received, we shall continue The Blade Book, as it contributes another interest to the meaning of the Peace Page.—Martha Holden.

The New Year Gateway.

January was so named by the Romans in honor of Janus, the god of gates and doors. He was regarded as the guardian divinity of all entrances. He was represented with two faces, because gates and doors look two ways, in one hand he carried a staff, in the other a key, the badge of his office. He not only had charge of the gates of earth, but was the janitor of heaven and was given precedence over all other Roman deities. His aid was invoked at the beginning of every important undertaking.

In ancient Rome close by the Forum stood a sacred gateway or entrance dedicated to Janus by Numa, the second king of Rome. This gateway which contained a statue of Janus, was closed in times of peace, remaining open in times of war, signifying that a deity was at the front opening the gates of new territory for Roman occupation. It is recorded that the gateway was shut only three times in seven hundred years.

In ancient times city gates were very important places. They were usually built of stone or marble masonry and great care given in their construction. In the gateway or entrance hung a heavy gate or door and on either side were huge pillars or towers with loop holes, from which missiles of every description could be hurled on the enemy.

Besides being a protection to the city in times of warfare, the city gates were also the place where council meetings were held, business transacted and amusements conducted. The city gates had about the same significance as our law courts, city halls, and news rooms at the present time.

January was considered the first month of the year by the Romans as early as 251 B. C., but it was not usually adopted by the European nations till the eighteenth century.

January, the gateway of another new year is here once more, and like Janus, we are looking two ways, in retrospect over the past year, then onward to the future where the "new territory" lies awaiting its conquering heroes and heroines.

No doubt there are some of us who have failed to achieve all we had anticipated and undertaken in all seriousness. Why it was so we will not question, but just remember that, "not failure, but low aim is crime," and try again. The gate is open.

What would you do if you broke through the ice on a pond you had thought was safe to cross? You would not lie still and drown, but put forth eery effort to get out of the difficulty and call for assistance.

If you have broken some good resolution you had formed or failed in some desired project, put forth every effort to gain a foothold again and surmount the difficulty. Ask for assistance if necessary and you will find someone is always ready to help the persons who will try to help themselves.

Be a hero, whatever the difficulty, even if you do not win a Carnegie medal. The gate stands open. Try again.

Now with the key of Janus lock securely behind the door of 1913 the failures and disappointments, the griefs and troubles that they may have peace. Then with staff in your hand and a song on your lips, with noble aims and purposes in your heart and mind turn your face toward the "new territory."

Toward heights that I may never climb
My thought doth daily stir;
The unattained becomes sublime,
My valley lovelier.
The task that holds me at the bare
Of the sweet mountain slope
Forbids not that I raise my face
To the sweet peaks of hope.
And wingless duty to my mind,
Ungrudging doth permit,
That we each day the summit find
On paths fresh-worn to it."

Let the daily vision of the "sweet peaks of hope" cheer you onward in your endeavors, by "paths fresh worn" if need be, until with victorious banner you enter the city that hath foundations."

"Lift up your heads, O ye gates; even lift them up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of Glory shall come in."

Yours with best wishes for a glad New Year.—Olive Branch.

Eleanor Gates Believes That Only Men Who Are "Socially Fit," in Every Sense of the Word, Should Be Accepted as Beaux.

THE reason why engenics is a hysteria instead of the sane, sensible subject it ought to be is because it is not treated properly, says Eleanor Gates, author of a play in which eugenics enters. It is a lot more simple than it is given credit for being. Eugenics is merely another term for straight, decent race precaution. It is, furthermore, an insurance against marital unhappiness.

"In the generations which have preceded us our mothers advocated 'proper' associates for their daughters because such things were right. So they didn't think about it; they accepted it. It was more or less intuitive.

"Times have not changed in the matter of the desirability for girls to be surrounded by decent men. Times have changed in throwing considerable light on the reason for this desirability. Cancer, tuberculosis and the germs of social disease have all been put under the searchlight. We know more about them than our forbears did.

"The difference between the past and the present is that now we know, admit and discuss the reasons for surrounding our daughters with men who are of the right sort; we have turned the reasons—which we are no longer afraid to face—into a science, and we have found the name of that science. Unfortunately, that name is in disfavor, owing to exaggerations and distortions of some well-meaning people, who, by their methods or presentment of laws, have done it more harm than good. The name, of course, is eugenics.

"Love, to a woman, is like white light to a butterfly. But she should remember that the man whose love she considers accepting is not only a serious 'beau,' but the potential father of her children. Whatever of vital physical weaknesses are his attributes simply represent bequests of suffering and unhappiness to future generations. And—not to forget the even balance of justice—the woman who marries and is herself physically inadequate makes the same unwritten will for her children.

"If more hostesses had the courage to exempt from their houses men whose conduct with the women they met there was below par; or whose reputations outside their houses were avowedly of the kind not to warrant their presence inside—the average percentage of undesirables would be lowered in the social world. I have in mind a case which illustrates my meaning. A man was invited to a dance in a private house. He made all the girls he danced with most uncomfortable. The next day his hostess called him on the telephone:

"'You need not pay your party call,' said she, 'and you will not be welcome at my house again. Goodby.'

"The word was passed along and he was cut off by the hostesses of all this woman's intimate friends. But it takes courage to do such a thing, and not many hostesses have the courage or enough available men on their lists to afford such a stand."

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO.

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good Cheer.

FARMING PROFITABLE

I have often wondered if those men who live in small towns and have to work out by day's work to maintain their families ever realize that farming is one of the most profitable businesses a man can engage in if pursued with good judgment? The farmer can plant a bushel of wheat costing a dollar and raise perhaps 25 bushels worth $25. Of course, that isn't all profit. If he clears $10 on that bushel of wheat after all expenses are deducted he has a profit of 100 per cent. Or he may keep cows, have his own milk and butter and raise his own meat, which is an item. The farmer's wife, if she has any get-up about her at all, can be a great help toward keeping herself and family by raising chickens. Chicken raising, when followed with judgment, is highly profitable; especially on a well managed farm, where all the feed is grown. You can take an old Leghorn hen that has had no raising at all, one that has been thrown out of the corn crib, knocked off the porch with a broom and chased out of the garden by the farm dog, and she will pay her board and clear $3 a year, counting eggs at only 15 cents per dozen. And I am only speaking of one Leghorn hen. What would a flock of 25 or 30 mean? I think a farm life is the most independent life. The farm looks so cheerful in the spring, when the fields are covered with fresh grass and the fruit trees are all in full bloom and the birds skipping from branch to branch, singing their merry songs. Every season is attractive on the farm. I have been a reader of The Blade for almost four years and I expect to subscribe for it again this year. I don't think that I could keep house and get along very well without it. I have read some very interesting letters on the Peace Page.—Mrs. E. R., Ohio.

CITY DISCONTENT

I was born in the city and have lived and worked in the city all my life until a year ago the 22nd of December. I have worked or have been in all the largest cities and a good many small ones in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee. I have made good money and have had lots of good times, as I thought, have seen almost everything for I always had good eyesight. I was never on a farm more than two weeks in my life, but will say right here I was never more satisfied and happy in my life than I am here on a little farm, with a grocery store and postoffice. I just love to get up at 4 in the morning, go out and feed the stock, open the store, fix mail and wait on customers. Thanks to good fortune for good health, quick eye and fast work. I watched the old farmers plow, cut wheat and oats with cradle and you ought to see me plow and cut oats and wheat with a cradle. I'll admit this farm is small, but listen, I am only five feet six inches high and weigh 130 pounds and have seen 28 winters. I do all the work around here, have to go three miles for goods. I haul them all and you can hear me whistling or singing all the time. It's true there are electric lights, theatres and lots of pretty girls to meet in the city, but it all costs, boys, it all costs. I tried it 11 years, almost all that time away from home. It costs you all you make unless you sit in your room five nights out of seven. And that old fast life in the city, if you are inclined that way, will get you in time if you don't watch and you will be glad to get back to the old farm, mother, father, sisters and brothers. A boy never realizes it until it is too late, and then he feels remorse the rest of his life. Young farmer boy, and all young men, stay home and help mother and father while they are here with you, for when they are gone you have lost all and cannot realize it when you are out with the boys in the city.—C. W. R., Va.

A FRESH QUESTION

I believe the problem of keeping the boy on the farm may be generally covered by the three propositions, to make life easier, more lucrative, and more attractive. I believe in proportion as this is done the farms will hold more boys. Those should receive the careful attention and thought and labor of our statesmen, our public educators of every kind, including newspaper and magazine writers, lecturers, teachers, editors, etc. The farmers themselves, including the farm boys, should organize and work for the radical improvement of conditions. "The gods help those who help themselves."

I want to speak with special reference to the making of farmers. I will here mention a number of things that I think would contribute to farm attraction: More attractive homes and home grounds. Better roads in the country districts, telephones, a good library, music in the home; more attractive churches and school houses with better music, better teachers, etc. Many other kindred attractions of an innocent and even elevating kind. There are two things in particular that every farmer's home, no matter how poor, should have if possible. They are good music—the best that can be conveniently had—and the very best literature. I think it simply ridiculous and a shame besides that any farmhouse anywhere in this great age should not have a good organ or piano or graphophone—even at the cost of self-denial—and the very best magazines and books the earth affords. The idea that a banker or merchant's sons and daughters should have better literature than a farmer's is not mine. The minds and hearts of farmers' children should have the very best—as good as President Wilson's, even if a cheaper binding. It is also a shame that a farmer's son or daughter may be known by their dress at a glance from the banker's children.

There is much I would like to mention, but by the editor's leave, I propose this question for the Peace Page: "How can the country home and its life be made most attractive at least cost?"—H. G. M., Tennessee.

Here is a fresh quesion for the new year. Let us have many letters.—M. H.

TO OUR FRIENDS

I wish I could write you each a special letter to say how pleased I was to receive so many Christmas and New Year greetings. Besides letters and cards, there were the postscripts to the regular correspondents, each bearing its message of good will. With such helpful friends, and helpful wishes, your editor ought to do better for you in 1914, and she sincerely will try to do so. Thank you more than tongue can tell for all your loving cooperation in making our page a success.

I am often asked why the addresses of all the Peace Page correspondents are not printed in full. It is not the policy of the paper, except in the case of the children, or an occasional shut in or exceptional case of which the editor must be judge. Any address wanted will be requested and sent if a stamped, self-addressed envelope is forwarded here.

Let us discuss as a progressive topic for the New Year, the use of the country library to the farm home. Those of you who have the benefit of library service please write us how it is conducted, and let us hear its advantages and disadvantages. If you have no library service let us know whether you would like it, and what part reading plays in your home life. —Martha Holden.

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MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.
Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

A YOUNG MAN'S VIEWS

I am a farmer boy, but have almost decided to quit and try something else. I have traveled a good deal and have met many a young man that has left the farm and gone to the city; have talked with them about why they have come to the city to work, and have found they think about the same.

Take the average farmer boy of today and what are his chances, as most young men are married from the age of 24 to 28, and if they have $400 they have done well and the majority of them have nothing. The average farm is worth $3,500, then another $500 to stock it and to go to housekeeping. If he borrows he must always look forward to paying interest, which, with drouth, taxes, crop failures and possible sickness, are difficulties to be considered.—Farmer Boy, of Ohio.

NOT VERY ENCOURAGING

I have been thinking of giving some reasons, as I see them, why boys leave the farm, and when I read the views of H. W. K., of Ohio. I wanted to reach from Hoosierdom to Ohio, and give him a hearty handshake, as he voiced my sentiments exactly on that subject. If there are any that have not read the piece written by him, hunt up The Blade of Dec. 11, and read it, as it is a blue ribbon article.

Would like to briefly answer Jigger of Pennsylvania. He speaks as if nearly all farm boys and girls have a college education; as far as my knowledge goes, not one in five has a college education.

He also says that the majority of boys have a good rig to take their girl friends out riding 365 evenings each year. I never met one boy that went riding every evening. I have know several young men who owed every cent their buggy cost and after they were married had to give their buggy back to the one they bought it from. Jigger also says that when a farm boy goes to the city, you do not find him in a ditch, but at the head of some business or professional establishment; that sounds flowery surely, but to my knowledge (and I am not very young) 10 or 12 of my friends through life have gone from farm to city, and without exception, they are all hardworking, industrious men, trying to get something ahead, but not one of them is at the top of the ladder, nor at the head of any business although each has a common school education.

To my mind a young man has very little opportunity at the present time to get a start in life, as compared to 40 or 50 years ago, either in city or country.—Rex, of the Wabash.

A DREARY OPINION

I will add a line to why the boy leaves the farm from my own experience. I am a farmer owning 40 acres of fairly good land. I am compelled to farm on the shares giving half of my crop to the landlord. Consequently working half of the time for the other fellow, so by working for 16 hours a day I can manage to make an unsatisfactory living. Of course the city man can sit around and advocate the back to the farm movement. He can rent a farm, there are plenty of good farms for rent—let him put his hand to the plow this spring, among the bushes and lime stones. If we have produce for sale we haul it to town in the mud to the hub, and take just as the merchant sees fit to give us in trade. Don't you think the farm looks encouraging to a young man?—A member of Richland Grange, 1709, Ohio.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Not Superstitious.

I live on a farm two miles from Mattawan, Michigan. We have consolidated schools. I am in the eighth grade. I have no fear of 13 being an unlucky number for I was 13 December 13, 1913.—Harriet L. Virgo, Mattawan, Michigan.

The Best Paper.

I have been a silent reader of the Blade for 12 years and find it the best of the three papers that come here. I just got home from school and picked up the Blade and read G of Michigan's letter and it put me in the notion to write.

Gaynell Holt, I live about 500 yards from Gaynell Stombock. She received your letter today and I saw your picture. Would love for the Blade boys to write to me.—John W. Shank, Kimball, Virginia, Route No. 1.

A Young Aunt.

I am a little girl 12 years old, December 16. I live in the Wolverine state, but I was born in Toledo, O. I have six brothers and they have carried the Daily Blade for 16 years. They had a route and the older kept passing it down to the younger. I have also stood on the sidewalk in front of The Blade building and looked in the window and seen the papers come off the press, all folded, a great deal faster than I could count. I have three brothers and one sister married and I have been auntie five times. My hobbies are music and reading. For pets I have chickens. I live four miles southeast of the River Raisin, which, perhaps, some of you have heard about in school. It is connected with the French and Indian war.—Jane Ellen Munn, La Salle, Mich.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Homer Fowler, Fairmount, Ga., 17, belongs to the Corn Club and goes squirrel hunting. He lives in the beautiful hills of north Georgia.

My mother has been dead nearly two years and I have been keeping house for my father and three younger sisters and one brother.

I would like to exchange cards with the western boys and girls.—Anna Wilgush, Medina, Ohio, R. 3, Box 61.

I love dumb animals and try to be kind to them all and think every boy and girl should be kind to them. I am sending a riddle:

Four stiff standers,
Four down hangers,
Two lookers, two workers,
And one twistabout.

I hope every one who can answer the riddle will write to Clara Hallman, Alum Rock, Pa., R. F. D. 1, Box 22-A.

Ethel A. Curry, 15, Indian Spring Farm, Irvin, Pa., has a birthday January 20. She loves to sew.

I will send a riddle. A merchant wants to measure out four gallons of wine exactly. He has an eight gallon jar. How will he get it measured out exactly? I will send the answer next time I write.—Margaret Moore, North Lewisburg, Ohio, R. F. D. 1.

FRANK'S SPIRIT

By Martha Holden.

Frank's big brother, aged 10, was the only member of their family to see the glorious Christmas tree in the far-away Square. It seemed a long journey to Frank to the Square, even in the summer when his little mother and sister Lizzie, with Betty, the baby, in a rickety cart, and gone to see the circus parade.

Frank could have walked there, beside big brother, except that it was very cold and the walks were icy, and Mrs. Deems dreaded more colds in her scantily clad family.

Next morning, Christmas morning, Frank sat up in his little bed, just off the kitchen, to listen to big brother tell about the crowd and the band and the Santa Claus and the tree. "Gee, it was bright," he said. "More'n a hundred lights, and a big star on top.

"Here's some candy, Frank; I got it for you and sister on the way home."

"Didn't they give you anything off the tree?" asked Mrs. Deems, who had secretly hoped for a toy or two for the children.

"Naw, do you think I'd let on like we're that poor?" said big brother, and Frank's eyes were very blue and wondering.

"I was thinking about the three little ones," said the mother, "you're my man."

"Frank," turning to the seven-year-old, who had come into the kitchen to dress, "how would you like to see a real Christmas tree today? Last night, after you and sister were asleep, a lady came to the door who said she had no children, but that she had a tree, and wouldn't you children come and see it this morning?"

Frank's eyes fairly danced now, for he nor his sister Lizzie, next older, had ever seen a tree, nor had Baby Betty, who was only two. Nothing but the plainest food and just some of the necessities of life found their way across the cheerless threshold of that bleak, old house at the edge of town, when the wind blew gustily in at the rattling panes, and sent the shivering children to the one refuge of warmth, the kitchen stove.

The father was working in another state, and, the neighbors said, spending a part of his children's living for drink, so you see the Deems' Christmas did not promise to be of the merriest.

Lizzie now appearing from a neighbor's with the daily allowance of milk, and the baby wakening in its crib in a corner of the kitchen, Frank addressed himself with zeal to the augmented audience. "I'm goin' to see a real Christmas tree," he sang, leaping about the breakfast table, and waving a bag of candy.

Then Lizzie was told of the invitation, and amid much excitement and some weeping on the baby's part, due to the conplications of dressing, the three younger Deems stood at 10 o'clock Christmas morning ready to depart for the home of Mr. and Mrs. Larrabee, where shone the tree. Big brother conducted them across the dangerous car tracks and safely within a block of the Larrabee home, and then he ran on down town to his newspaper route. Lizzie and Frank found the house by number, and also by the Christmas wreaths tied with broad red ribbons, which hung at either side of the white colonial doorway.

"Have you ever seen a Christmas tree?" asked well meaning Mrs. Larrabee, after wraps had been left in the hall, and the three children ushered into the tree's presence.

"We never have," said honest little Lizzie. "Ain't it pretty, Frank?"

"Naw," said Frank, though the glowing candles were not so glowing as his eyes, nor the tinsel festoons more sparkling. "'Taint big enough."

"Oh," said Mr. Larrabee," you saw the tree in the square last night, didn't you?"

"Naw, but my brother saw it. It was a big one, I tell you."

"Won't you have some candy?" asked Mrs. Larrabee, passing some in a Satsuma bowl that stood in the center of the table.

"Naw," said Frank, "I had candy at home, bags of it!"

"Why, Frank," said Lizzie, aghast, decorously taking a piece and helping the baby. But Frank remained firm and touched no candy.

"Here are a few little gifts for you," said Mrs. Larrabee, "some gloves and sweaters and stockings. Frank, how would you like these good warm stockings?"

"I've got a pair of stockings," quoth Frank, "I don't want them."

Mr. Larrabee began to distribute some presents from the sparkling little tree. "A doll for the baby," he said, and Betty shyly received her treasure. There were books and games for the older children, and last of all Mr. Larrabee produced a small red two-wheeled wagon. "Frank, could you make any use of this cart?" he said.

"Naw," replied Frank. "I couldn't haul anything in it, it isn't strong enough."

Poor Lizzie; dear little older sister, her glad occasion was being turned to gloom by Frank's boorishness. At last, Mr. Larrabee won him with a Peter Newell story book, and Frank doubled over with laughter at the funny situations of the rocket man.

Suddenly, Lizzie, who was always alert, was seized with consternation. She glanced wildly at Mr. Larrabee, who was placidly reading, and then at Frank. She could remain silent no longer. "Frank," she said, "wipe your nose, and wipe it quick!"

This accomplished just in the nick of time, for Frank had much fumbling to locate his handkerchief, the reading proceeded, while the baby rolled about the floor, playing with the doll and the red wagon.

At last it was time to go home. The baby was trundled into the rickety cart and surrounded with books and packages. She was a dear, smiling baby, wholesomely happy, pleased to go or stay, a well-spring of joy in any home. Lizzie tucked her in carefully, and saw that Frank's coat was buttoned right and that he was wearing his mittens. "We had a good time," said grateful Lizzie, "and we thank you."

"I've had a good time, too," volunteered Frank.

"I'm glad," said Mrs. Larrabee. "Will you come and see us again? We love children."

"I will after you come to see us," said Frank.

That night, as the little tired mother who had washed all their every day clothes in their absence, was tucking them to bed, Frank put his arms around her neck.

"I like this house better than that one where we went today," said Frank stoutly, "and I didn't let them know we were poor."

Our Correspondents

Some of the contributors to the Peace Page have been telling of old possessions. I am fond of the antique myself and will mention one piece we have. It is an old-style sampler—I think that is the name. This sampler is about 11 x 15 inches. Near the top are these words, a couplet:

"One without learning, as Cato doth say,
May well be compared to an image of clay."

The whole surface is worked with neat, artistic figures, with a variety of colors and a pretty border completes the picture with the name and date: "Sarah Morrison, March, 1778." The needle work is exquisitely neat and well down. The work is done with silk thread on canvass. We have also a pewter platter much older and a few dishes that go well with the above.—F. W. Sedgwick, Parma, Mich.

Can any of the Cozy Corner friends tell me of a climate or remedy to help bronchial trouble. I will be so thankful to receive an early answer.—Jane.

In The Blade of December 18, E. B. B., N. Y., asks cards for Thomas F. Sockhart of Wellington, Mo. Mr. Sockhart has been dead for some time. Writers should be posted as to those for whom they ask favors before sending in their requests.—C. W. R., Mo.

The request for Christmas help sent in by Mrs. W. H. B. for Sam Robertson should be changed from Bloomville to Bloomington.—Mrs. W. H. B.

I would be pleased to exchange southern California views with friends of other states, particularly the far eastern ones.—Mrs. E. E. Everett, Ventma, Cal.

I saw in The Blade that Mr. T. J. C. of Ohio says he has a tin cream pitcher 120 years old. But I have a brass button in my possession that is over 200 years old.—Samuel Patterson, Clark's Mills, Pa.

In the Santa Claus exchange I found the address of Mrs. G. M. Seal, Speedville, Tenn. Our postmaster here says there is no such place in Tennessee as Speedville. I have a package which I wish to send to this address. I wish you would please tell me what to do with it, as the postmaster won't take it. It says she has three fatherless girls who will appreciate any remembrance and I want to send them something. Yours truly, Eunice Tracy, South Boston, Va.

Will Mrs. Seal please write to above address?—M. H.

POEMS WANTED

Taxation With Representation.
Gallant Ellsworth.
How Does the Water Go Down at Lodare.
Will You Love Me When I'm Old?
The Cobbler's Song.

Reduced to 49c

Order today this great special offer and save one-half. Handsome house skirt, new advanced Spring style for only 49c prepaid by parcels post. Our tremendous early purchases enables us to offer hundreds of wonderful bargains like this one. See these prices now for our big style book of men's, women's and children's clothing—mailed free.
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This beautiful skirt will be one of the leading styles for Spring. Four gores top of perfect cigar fit over hips and around waist. Fashionable circle top extends one inch above waist line, is finished at back with very neat, tab ornamented with two large pearl buttons. Visible fastening at side effected with four large pearl buttons. Stylish and neat pattern pocket, trimmed with large pearl button. Launders beautifully. Sizes 22 to 30 inch waist measure, front lengths 37 to 44 in., with deep hem. Colors white, natural linen and mottled. Be sure to give waist measure. Order by No. 49c 41ZAB. Price postpaid, only
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POETS' CORNER

In this department of November 20 was published a poem, Four-Leaf Clover, by Vern M. Donald Pages in Christian at Work, which proves to be a plagiarism of the song-poem written in 1890 by Ellen Higginson of Bellingham, Wash., and later incorporated in her volume of poems, When the Birds Go North Again.

I am very glad to offer you the original exquisite poem written by Miss Higginson. It contains the real poetic fire and feeling which cannot be borrowed with the poet's meteor. —M. H.

Four-Leaf Clover.

I know a place where the sun is like gold,
And the cherry blooms burst with snow,
And down underneath is the loveliest nook,
Where the four-leaf clovers grow.

One leaf is for hope, and one is for faith,
And one is for love, you know,
And God put another in for luck—
If you search you will find where they grow.

But you must have hope, and you must have faith,
You must love and be strong—and so—
If you work, if you wait, you will find the place
Where the four-leaf clovers grow.

FAITH

Arthur L. Tubbs.

I cannot tell how the lilies
From their beds creep up so far.
I can only pluck them gently
And think how fair they are.
I do not know how the planets
Swing out into space so free;
But I know that One controls them
And that is enough for me.

I know not whence comes the music
From the song-bird's swelling throat,
But I feel the heavenly sweetness
That dwells in every note.
I cannot read His purpose,
Nor solve each mystery;
But all that He sends is righteous,
And that is solace to me.

I know that the flowers must wither
And the stars be dimmed some day;
The song will sink into silence
And all things pass away;
But I also know of a Saviour,
Whose face I shall sometime see,
He rules with a love eternal,
And that is enough for me.

THE GOOD DIE NOT

John G. Whittier.

With silence only as their benediction,
God's angels come
Where, in the shadow of a great affliction
The soul sits dumb.
Yet would we say what every heart approveth—
Our Father's will.
Calling the dear ones, whom we loveth,
Is mercy still.
Not upon us or ours the solemn angel
Hath evil wrought.
The funeral anthem is a glad evangel;
The good die not!
God calls our loved ones, but we lose not wholly
What He has given;
They live on earth in thought and deed, as truly
As in his heaven.

HENRY ALFORD'S "FAITH"

The clouds hang heavy 'round my way,
I cannot see;
But through the darkness I believe,
God leadeth me;
'Tis sweet to keep my hand in His
while all is dim;
To close my weary, aching eyes and
follow Him.
Through many a thorny path He leads
my tired feet;
Through many a path of tears I go,
but it is sweet
To know that He is close to me, my
God, my Guide;
He leadeth me and so I walk quite
satisfied.
To my blind eyes He may reveal no
light at all;
But while I lean on His strong arm, I
cannot fall.

THE DRINKING HOUSE OVER THE WAY

The room was so cold, so cheerless and bare,
With its rickety table, and one broken chair;
And its curtainless windows with hardly a pane
To keep out the snow, the wind and the rain.

A cradle stood empty, pushed up to the wall,
And someway that seemed the saddest of all.
In the old rusty stove the fire was dead;
There was ice on the floor at the foot of the bed.

And there all alone a poor woman was lying,
No need to look twice to see she was dying;
Dying of want, of hunger and cold;
Shall I tell you her story, the story she told?

"No, ma'am, I'm no better, my cough is so bad,
It's wearing me out, but that makes me glad,
For it's weariness living when one's all alone,
And heaven, they tell me, is just like a home.

"Yes, ma'am, I've a husband, somewhere about,
I hoped he'd come in when the fire went out.
But I guess he's gone where he's likely to stay;
I mean to the drinking-house over the way.

"'Twas not so always, I hope you won't think
Too hard of him, lady, it's only the drink;
I know he's kind-hearted, for oh, how he cried
For the poor little baby the morning it died!

"Be pitiful, lady, to him when I'm gone;
He wants to do right, but you never would think
How weak a man grows when he's fond of the drink.

"And it's tempting him here and tempting him there,
Four places I've counted on this very square
Where a man can get whisky by night and by day.
Not to reckon the drinking house over the way.

"There's a verse in the Bible the minister read,
No drunkard shall enter heaven, it said;
And he is my husband, and I love him so,
And where I am going I want him to go.

"Our baby and I will both want him there,
Don't you think Jesus will hear my prayer?
And please when I am gone, ask some one pray
For him at the drinking house over the way.

SOFTLY NOW THE LIGHT OF DAY

Softly now the light of day
Fades upon my sight away.
Free from care, from labor free,
Lord, I would commune with Thee.

Thou who's all pervading eye
Naught escapes without, within,
Pardon each infirmity,
Open fault and secret sin.

Soon, for me, the light of day
Shall forever pass away.
Then from sin and sorrow free,
Take me, Lord, to dwell with Thee.

Thou who sinless yet has known
All of man's infirmity,
Then from thine eternal throne,
Jesus look with pitying eye.

AN OLD-FASHIONED GIRL

By Robert J. Burdette.

My grandma was a model girl,
My mother says to me;
Of modesty the pink and peart,
Whose like we never see.
Her bustle was a mighty thing
That weighed about four pound;
Her hoop a vast encircling ring,
Full fifteen feet around.

Her powdered hair was curled so tight,
And built up steeple high,
She could not take it down at night,
Nor could she wink her eye;
For days together, I have read,
Her hair would thus remain;
I fear me much, dear grandma's head
A shampoo would disdain.

She used to drink a power of wine
And gamble with the men;
And lace! This slender waist of mine
Belonged to fishwives then.
Her lovers did not woo like men,
But used to sneak and creep
Beneath Miss Grandma's window, when
The family was asleep.

And then—I've heard grandfather say—
When she was seventeen,
One pitch dark night she ran away
With him to Gretna Green;
All this, my badness qualifies
At times when ma unfurls
Her family history, and sighs
For more "old-fashioned girls."
—Brooklyn Eagle.

WHEN THE MISTS HAVE ROLLED AWAY

When the mists have rolled in splendor
From the beauty of the hills,
And the sunlight falls in gladness
O'er the river and the rills,
We recall our Father's promise
In the rainbow of the spray:
We shall know each other better
When the mists have rolled away.

Chorus.

We shall know as we are known, never more to walk alone,
In the dawning of the morning of that bright and happy day;
We shall know each other better, when the mists have rolled away.

Oft we tread the path before us
With a weary, burdened heart;
Oft we toil amid the shadows,
And our fields are far apart;
But the Saviour's "Come ye blessed,"
All our labor will repay,
When we gather in the morning,
When the mists have rolled away.

We shall come with joy and gladness,
We shall gather 'round the throne;
Face to face with those that love us,
We shall know as we are known;
And the song of our redemption
Shall resound through endless day,
When the shadows have departed,
And the mists have rolled away.

NANCY LEE

Of all the wives as e'er you know,—
Yeo-ho, lads, ho!
Yeo-ho! yeo-ho!
There's none like Nancy Lee, I trow—
Yeo-ho, lads, ho! Yeo-ho!
See there she stands and waves her hand upon the quay.
An' e'ery day when I'm away,
She'll watch for me,
An' whisper low, when tempests blow,
For Jacks at sea.
Yeo-ho, lads, ho! Yeo-ho!

Chorus.

The sailor's wife the sailor's star shall be,
Yeo-ho! we go across the sea,
The sailor's wife the sailor's star shall be,
The sailor's wife his star shall be.

The harbor's past, the breezes blow,—
Yeo-ho, lads, ho!
Yeo-ho! Yeo-ho!
'Tis long ere we come back I know—
Yeo-ho, lads, ho! Yeo-ho!
But true and bright from morn till night,
My home will be
An' all so neat, an' snug, an' sweet,
For Jack at sea.
An' Nancy's face to bless the place
An' welcome me;
Yeo-ho, lads, ho! Yeo-ho!

The boa'sn pipes the watch below,—
Yeo-ho, lads, ho!
Yeo-ho! Yeo-ho!
Then here's a health before we go,—
Yeo-ho, lads, ho! Yeo-ho!
A long, long life to my sweet wife,
And mates at sea;
An' keep our bones from Davy Jones,
Wher'er you be,
An' may you meet a mate as sweet
As Nancy Lee.
Yeo-ho, lads, ho! Yeo-ho!

THE WILLOW PATTERN PLATE

Westminster Gazette.

Betty, in the kitchen, broke a willow pattern plate;
I spoke to her severely, but I spoke a moment late,
To save those little people from a dreadful fate
Whose fortune's told in blue upon the willow pattern plate.

Two blue little people come running together,
Across a blue bridge in the sunsainy weather;
They run from a garden, where stands a blue tree
Above the blue house of a wealthy Chinee.
The one is a maiden, the other her lover—
A blue weeping willow hangs half the bridge over.
Behind in pursuit, comes papa with a whip,
But they're over the bridge and aboard the blue ship
That her lover has moored by the strand of the sea—
With a shove off the shore from his wrath they are free;
Now deep in the water the oars they are plying,
While high in the heaven the blue doves are flying;
To his blue island home her lover will waft her,
And there they will happily live ever after.

This is the story of the willow pattern plate,
So please be careful—though it's only one and eight—
And remember that you have in hand a very precious freight
When you carry from the kitchen a willow pattern plate.

How to Make the Best Cough Remedy at Home

A Family Supply at Small Cost, And Fully Guaranteed.

Make a plain syrup by mixing one pint of granulated sugar and ½ pint of warm water and stir for 2 minutes. Put 2½ ounces of pure Pinex (fifty cents' worth) in a pint bottle, and fill it up with the Sugar Syrup. This gives you a family supply of the best cough syrup at a saving of $2. It never spoils. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

The effectiveness of this simple remedy is surprising. It seems to take hold almost instantly, and will usually conquer an ordinary cough in 24 hours. It tones up the jaded appetite and is just laxative enough to be helpful in a cough, and has a pleasing taste. Also excellent for bronchial trouble, bronchial asthma, whooping cough and spasmodic croup.

This method of making cough remedy with Pinex and Sugar Syrup, or strained honey, is now used in more homes than any other cough syrup. This explains why it is often imitated, though never successfully. If you try it, use only genuine Pinex, which is a most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, and is rich in guaiacol and other natural healing pine elements. Other preparations will not work in this combination.

A guaranty of absolute satisfaction, or money refunded, goes with this preparation. Your druggist has Pinex, or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.

SAYS HONESTY IS A BARRIER

Whitacre Charge Causes Heated Talk Among Members of Congress.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 5.—Can a strictly honest and conscientious man serve successfully in congress?

This is the question that has been discussed more than any other on capitol hill during the last week, and which is likely to elicit some spirited debate when congress reconvenes. The issue was raised by Representative Whitacre of Ohio, who, in announcing that he would not be a candidate for a third term, said:

"No man who wants to be intellectually honest has any business in congress."

This utterance immediately elicited emphatic statements from Representatives Bartholdt, Burke of South Dakota, Semp, and others asserting that it is as easy to be honest in congress as in any business or profession, says a dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

Cooper Victim of System.

Probably the most dramatic illustration of the "slings and arrows" that beset the legislator who would retain his intellectual honesty is afforded by the career of Representative Henry A. Cooper of the First Wisconsin district, who, in spite of the political catastrophes through which he has passed, is serving his eleventh consecutive term in the house. Only two men in the body outrank him in length of service.

From the viewpoint of political success, the career of this veteran, who might have been speaker or the chairman of a great committee under Republican rule, is a legislative tragedy, but from the viewpoint of the personal satisfaction that comes of fighting legislative iniquities, it is a triumphal epic.

The career of Cooper long will commemorate the bitter struggle to overthrow the tyranny of the speakership. Two czars of the gavel—Reed and Cannon—"exiled him to Siberia," but he came back and his was the final victory.

Fought Friends of Reed.

When he first came to congress, Cooper was appointed to the committee on Pacific railroads. He showed his independence from the start and developed into a leader of the opposition to the railroad legislation desired by Colis P. Huntington, a friend of Reed. In the fifty-fourth congress Speaker Reed removed Cooper from the Pacific railroads committee. Through the remainder of Reed's service Cooper found the hand of the speaker and his friends against him.

After the United States took the Philippines President McKinley recommended to Speaker Henderson that Cooper be made chairman of the insular affairs committee. This was done and the Wisconsin member did effective service in organizing the government of the islands and in thwarting the financial pirates striving to obtain control of rich Philippine concessions.

But Cooper offended Uncle Joe Cannon. He refused to bow his neck to the Cannon organization. He refused to bind himself to support the will of the Republican caucus against his own convictions of right. Finally he voted against the Cannon rules at the organization of the Sixty-first congress. Then Speaker Cannon removed him from the chairmanship of the insular affairs committee. But all this time Cooper had been fighting Cannonism and in this same congress he directed the movement that dethroned Cannon from the rules committee.

Often Candidate for Speaker.

In several congresses Cooper has been the candidate for speaker of the progressive wing of the Republican party. Had political history turned out differently he doubtless would have achieved this honor. But so long as the old guard ruled he found himself relegated to the ranks, saw his bills sidetracked and "chloroformed," and even the right to speak his mind curtailed.

In election campaigns the Republican congressional committee was cold to his candidacy, and the old guard poured money into his district to defeat him. But never did Cooper swerve from his independent course and his constituents stood by him.

In Switzerland only small tracts of forest are denuded at a time, and the ground from which the timber is cut is immediately replanted.

Rotterdam is to have the world's largest artificial harbor, 706 acres in area and 28 feet deep.

PRESIDENT SEES LIND

Still Thinks the Huerta Government Must Fail.

Gulfport, Miss., Jan. 3.—President Wilson announced today that his conference with John Lind had developed no change in the policy of the Washington administration toward Mexico and that no new plan or move in the situation had been decided upon.

The President referred to the conference as a "get together talk." He explained that although Mr. Lind had constantly been sending full dispatches, a conversation of a few hours had been deemed worth more than weeks of telegraphic communication with the added value of affording an exchange of view points regarding the situation.

President Wilson added that there had been no special occasion for Mr. Lind's visit—no advices, excitement or new questions.

The President said that his conversation with Mr. Lind had covered the whole field of conditions in Mexico but that no particular measure or plan had been dwelt upon. When asked if he was more hopeful for a speedy settlement of the trouble Mr. Wilson made it clear that his personal view of the situation had not changed. The President has held that the Huerta government is slowly being crushed, not only by the constitutionalist forces, but through incessant isolation and that inevitably it must fall.

He smiled when told of reports that Provisional President Huerta or some high official of the Huerta government was on board the Chester and said:

"Well, I didn't see them if they were there."

SEES BIG EGG WASTE

Washington, Jan. 5.—At least ten per cent of the poultry and eggs produced in this country never reach the consumer at all, but go to the dump, crematory or some other place not meant for food stuffs, declared Dr. M. E. Pennington, chief of the food research laboratory of the department of agriculture in a statement today setting forth the enormous waste of perishable agricultural food products.

"If we estimate the value of the poultry and egg industry at $750,000,000 to the consumer, which is not below the actual value," said Dr. Pennington, "the loss from waste would be $75,000,000. About $250,000,000 could be assigned to the value of the poultry and about $500,000,000 to eggs and we therefore would have a loss of $50,000,000 on eggs alone."

Dr. Pennington added that besides the actual loss there was a loss in deterioration in the remainder of the crop of perhaps 20 per cent, due to bad handling. He said that his estimate of the value of the poultry and egg production might possibly be a little too conservative and that trades people say that it reaches one billion dollars.

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A most extraordinary bargain is this beautiful washable voile waist, extremely dainty and serviceable. The fashionable low round neck has a fancy Robespierre style lace collar of imitation Cluny design. The sleeves, Jap silk trimmed, are cuffed at top and at either side by handsome filet lace. Has a broad overlapping tuck at either side of the front, visible fastening which is effected by neat pearl buttons. The stylish short length sleeves have turnback cuffs, trimmed with a dainty scalloped lace edging. The back is finished with two narrow pin tucks. Sizes 32 to 44-inch bust measure. White only. **Order by No. 45c 2217AB. Be sure to state size. Price, postage prepaid.**

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Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

Please give a description of the republic of Panama in the Question Bureau.—E. E. F., Wancoma, Iowa.

The republic of Panama is bounded on the north by the Carribean Sea, on the east by the Gulf of Darien and the Atrato river, which separate it from Colombia, on the south by the Pacific ocean and on the west by Costa Rica, the boundary being unsettled and long in dispute. The interior in general and especially in the northwest along Mosquito Bay and in the southeast along the Atrato river is marked unexplored on the most recent maps of the country. The interior is thick with hills and mountains a few being extinct volcanoes. These have no connection either with the North American Cordilleras or with the Andes. The only systematic ranges are a bit of the Costa Rica central divide, which runs over into western Panama, and on the Atlantic coast farther east the Cordillera de San Blas. The detached and irregular hills are often separated by streams greatly subdivided. The greater part of the country is covered with dense tropical vegetation. The exceptions to this rule are a few treeless uplands along the Pacific side between the Costa Rica border and the Gulf of Panama. The streams are unimportant with the exception of the Rio Grande, emptying into the Pacific near the city of Panama, and the Rio Cagres which flows into Limon Bay near Colon. The importance of these two rivers lies largely in their proximity to the canal. The altitude of the country varies between 200 and 1,500 metres. The climate is warm and damp and extremely unhealthy. The terrible mortality consequent upon the canal excavations made by the French are so commonly taken as to prove that if the earth is merely upturned it breeds a deadly miasma, so the natives neither hoe nor plow. But the high weath rate was probably explicable by the lack of sanitation and by the unrestrained use of mountain streams for laundries, drains and cesspools. The system of sanitation carried out by the United States has made the place reasonably healthy.

FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS

Will you kindly give a short sketch of the life of Flavius Josephus?—G. W. H., Hastings, Neb.

Flavius Josephus (Jewish name Joseph Ben Matthias), the Jewish historian, was born in Jerusalem, 37 A. D.; died about 95 A. D. He was carefully educated and in 64 A. D. he made a journey to Rome. On his return he found his countrymen preparing to throw off the Roman yoke, and having tried in vain to persuade them of the hopelessness of the struggle, accepted the post of defending the province of Galilee and held the fortified town of Jotapata against the whole Roman army for 47 days. He was captured at the fall of the city, was afterward present in the Roman army at the descruction of Jerusalem (70 A. D.) and went with Titus to Rome, where, assuming the family name of his patron, Flavius, he lived in learned leisure. Here he wrote in Greek the "History of the Jewish War" and "The Antiquities of the Jews," giving a history of the Jews from the earliest times to the reign of Nero.

DWIGHT L. MOODY

Please give a brief life history of Dwight L. Moody.—J. M., Stilus, N. C.

Dwight Lyman Moody, the American evangelist, was born January 5, 1837, and died December 22, 1899. He worked for a time on a farm, then went to Boston as a salesman in a shoe store, and while there became a member of a Congregational church. Later he held a position in a shoe store in Chicago and there began his active religious work in a Sunday school by forming a class of poor boys. From this beginning he built up a large Sunday school, and after 1860 devoted himself entirely to religious work. During the civil war he worked among the soldiers, in the employ of the Christian commission, and at the close of the war resumed his mission work in Chicago, becoming the president of the Y. M. C. A. in 1865. He became pastor of a large church, built especially for him, though he was never regularly ordained. In 1870 he joined Ira D. Sankey, the singer, and three years later both went to England and Scotland, where they did evangelistic work. On their return they held meetings in many of the large cities of the United States, at which it is estimated that Moody addressed over 50,000,000 people. In 1879 he established a girl's academy and training school for religious workers at Northfield and at Mount Hermon a boys' academy. Later he founded a school for Bible study in Chicago and inaugurated the custom of holding, at Northfield, summer conferences of college students and missionary volunteers. He also established systematic preaching and distribution of religious literature among the inmates of prisons. Many men of wealth gave generously to his enterprises because of the remarkable executive ability shown by Moody. The power of Moody's preaching was due to his strong personality, his simplicity of thought and language and his thorough sincerity and earnestness.

INDIAN SUMMER

In what part of the year do we have Indian Summer, and in what part Squaw Winter?—E. M. J., Kennerdel, Pa.

The short season of fine weather usually occurring about the middle of November, or a little later, is called "Indian Summer" from the custom of the Indians to avail themselves of this pleasant season for gathering their corn, and the traditin is that they always had a "second summer of nine days just before winter set in." The sky at this period is generally filled with a golden haze. The season is synonymous with the "Summer of St. Martin" of Europe, which derives its name from the festival of St. Martin held on the 11th of November. "Squaw Winter" is the Indian appellation for the touch of wintry or snowy weather that precedes the Indian summer.

PALM TREES

Kindly give a description of palm trees.—W. N. M., Alabama.

In general, palms are erect, unbranched trees with buttressed bases. Many attain heights of 100 feet, and at their summits they bear a rosette of large leaves, each resumbling a large fan in some kinds and a feather in others. In some species the fanlike leaves exceed 40 feet in length and six feet in breadth; the leaves resembling feathers are 20 feet by four or more, without division. Some species of palms are branching; some are low growing, even creeping; others are slender stemmed plants which climb by means of hooked spines; some have flexible stems which extend from tree to tree in festoons, and attain several hundred feet, 500 being common, and some writers place the length at 1,500 and even more. In the ordinary species the flowers are borne in huge clusters. The fruits are mostly berries and drupes. They are enclosed in a fibrous husk and frequently contain a hard nut. The flowers, which are generally small, bear no relation in size to the fruit, which may be as small as a pea, or, as in the double coacoanut, larger than a man's head.

STATE OF FRANKLIN

In the Question Bureau of December 25 W. C. H., Randolph, Pennsylvania, asked for information about a state called Franklin being formed in the seventeenth century. E. W., Sullivan, Ohio, sends the following: Tennessee was first settled in 1754; became a part of North Carolina in 1777; organized as the state of Franklin in 1785; in 1788 again became a part of North Carolina; ceded to the United States by North Carolina in 1789; admitted to the Union as the state of Tennessee in 1796.

ALLEN G. THURMAN

I would like to have you give me a sketch of the life of Allen G. Thurman.—E. T. H., Wisconsin.

Allen Granbery Thurman, the American politician and lawyer, was born November 13, 1813, and died December 12, 1895. When a boy he was brought to Ohio, where he received his education. After teaching for a time he studied law in the office of his uncle, and in 1835 he was admitted to the bar, and formed a partnership with his uncle, soon attaining success as a practicing lawyer. At the same time that he began his legal career he became active in politics as a member of the Democratic party, but held no political office until 1844, when he was elected to congress. At the close of his term he resumed practice of law, and in 1851 was elected one of the judges of the Ohio supreme court. Here his learned and able decisions won him a wide reputation as a jurist. After the expiration of his term Thurman again took up the practice of law, this time in Columbus. He took no active part in politics until 1867, when he was nominated by his party for governor of Ohio. Though he was defeated by a small plurality, the party carried the legislature. The next year Thurman was elected to the United States senate, and re-elected in 1874. His ability in debate won him instant recognition, and he was appointed a member of the judiciary committee, and became the leader of his party in the senate. During his last term he was elected president pro tem. He favored a liberal policy of reconstruction, introduced the so-called Thurman bill, compelling the Pacific railroad to comply with the conditions of their franchise, and succeeded in effecting the passage of this bill against a powerful opposition. In 1876 he was member of the electoral commission, and steadfastly supported the claims of Tilden. He was a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination three successive times. In 1888 Thurman was the Democratic candidate for vice president. After the defeat of his party that year he retired.

MISCELLANEOUS

F. J., Hammond, La.—We can give no description of the city of Sweetwater, Texas.

P. M., Sylvatus, Va.—The largest island of the world is that of New Guinea, with an area of 303,000 square miles.

C. E. K., Tustin, Mich.—In the first two years of Cleveland's second administration there were 44 Democrats and 38 Republicans in the senate and 220 Democrats, 126 Republicans in the house. During the last two years there were 39 Democrats and 42 Republicans in the senate and 104 Democrats and 246 Republicans in the house.

In the last year 41,620 books were published in Japan, while Germany, the most bookish of European nations, had only 31,281 volumes to her credit.

Stops Tobacco Habit in One Day

Sanitarium Publishes Free Book Showing How Tobacco Habit Can Be Banished in From One to Five Days at Home.

The Elders Sanitarium located at 652 Main St., St. Joseph, Mo., has published a free book showing the deadly effect of the tobacco habit, and how it can be banished in from one to five days at home.

Men who have used tobacco for more than fifty years have tried this method and say it is entirely successful, and in addition to banishing the desire for tobacco has improved their health wonderfully. This method banishes the desire for tobacco, no matter whether it is smoking, chewing, cigarettes or snuff dipping.

As this book is being distributed free, anyone wanting a copy should send their name and address at once.

$10,000,000 A Year Wasted On Trusses

Wrong to Buy Anything For Rupture Without Getting Sixty Days Trial.

A conservative estimate shows that nearly ten million dollars a year—in this country alone—is practically wasted on worthless rupture appliances—all because people trust to a mere try-oninstead of making a thorough test.

Away With Leg-Strap and Spring Trusses

So far as we know, our guaranteed rupture holder is the only thing of any kind for rupture that you can get on 60 days trial—the only thing we know of good enough to stand such a long and thorough test. It's the famous Cluthe Automatic Massaging Truss—made on an absolutely new principle—has 18 patented features. Self-adjusting. Does away with the misery of wearing belts, leg-straps and springs. Guaranteed to hold at all times—including when you are working, taking a bath, etc. Has cured in cases after case that seemed hopeless.

Write for Free Book of Advice—Cloth-bound, 104 pages. Explains the dangers of operation. Shows just what's wrong with elastic and spring trusses, and why druggists should no more be allowed to fit trusses than to perform operations. Exposes the humbugs—shows how old-fashioned worthless trusses are sold under false and misleading names. Tells all about the care and attention we give you. Endorsements from over 5000 people, including physicians. Write today—find out how you can prove every word we say by making a 60 day test without risking a penny.

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Convulsions, nervous falling spells and spasms promptly relieved by my special treatment. Testimonials on file from cases afflicted since childhood, in which my remedies were successful. Enclose this in your letter for Free Trial Bottle. I pay expressage. Give age and full particulars.

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Simple Herb Quickly Relieves This Dread Disease.

Diabetes has heretofore been considered incurable, and the only hope held out to the afflicted has been to prolong their years by strict diet.

A plant recently discovered in Mexico, called Diabetol Herb has been found to be a specific in the treatment of diabetes, quickly reducing the specific gravity and sugar, restoring vigor and building up the system.

This harmless vegetable remedy should relieve the patient of his worst symptoms, in the most aggravated cases, within a week, and to prove it, we will mail the first 50c package for 25c, with free booklet of special values to the diabetic, containing latest diet lists and exclusive table of food values, giving percentage of starch and sugar (carbohydrates) in 250 different foods.

Tell your afflicted friends of this offer and send 25c today for a full-sized 50c package. AMES CHEMICAL CO., Box 139-A, Whitney Point, N. Y.

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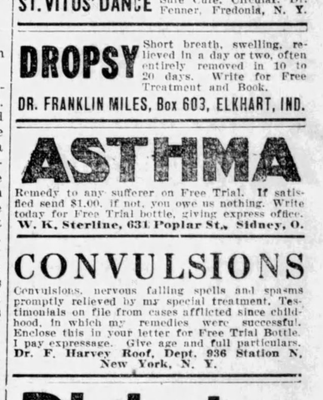

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This coupon is good for one trial bottle of Schlegel's Magic Eye Remedy sent to you prepaid. Simply fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail to the H. T. Schlegel Co., 7547 Home Bank Building, Peoria, Ill.

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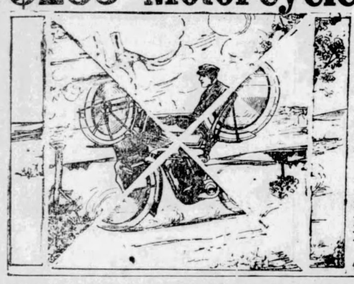
$285 Motorcycle Given Away



Here is your chance to get a $285 Harley Davidson Motorcycle. Cut this picture into six pieces and paste or pin the pieces together so as to make a complete picture of a boy riding a motorcycle. Mail it to me with your name and address and I will tell you all about the great contest in which you can win the two cylinder eight-horsepower Harley Davidson Motorcycle—the best made.

1500 Votes Free

I will also send you a special coupon good for 1500 votes toward the motorcycle. All you have to do to get this coupon is to send your name and address at once.

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All we want to know is that the money will be paid us as soon as the material is received, unloaded and checked up.

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FOR 22 years the CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY has been well and favorably known to the public. During all these years the four Harris Brothers have been the executive officers and owners and for that reason have finally decided to operate under the name of HARRIS BROTHERS COMPANY.

There is no change in our business, except that in the future the four Harris Brothers will advertise and sell their goods, heretofore advertised and sold under the name of the CHICAGO HOUSE-WRECKING COMPANY, under the new name of HARRIS BROTHERS COMPANY.

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Consider what becomes of the stock of goods, when a manufacturer or big retail merchant goes bankrupt or "busted" as the saying goes. It is estimated that about ten thousand merchants annually meet with business disaster—this is why our company exists. If the stocks are sufficiently large and the goods are new and desirable, they find their natural way to our great forty acre plant for distribution at a small added profit, to our thousands of customers, who in this way get the benefit of wonderful bargains. In many cases our prices do not even represent the original cost of production. We stand foremost in our line. We recognize no competition. That's why we are called "THE GREAT PRICE WRECKERS."

Our Binding Guarantee

We guarantee absolute and complete satisfaction. There is no half way about this guarantee. Every purchase you make from us will be exactly as represented and you will be satisfied in every way, or we will make such just amends as are within our power. We will take back any unsatisfactory article at our freight expense both ways and refund your purchase price. We refer as to our responsibility to the publisher of this or any other publication or any bank or express company and to the public at large.

We Sell Practically Everything

Our stock includes practically "everything under the sun." It's in truth, from a needle to a locomotive. No matter what your vocation, or what position in life you occupy, or what your business, how great a merchant you are, you have use for us, and we have the goods that you can buy from us to a decided advantage. The quicker you learn to recognize this fact, the sooner you will be "putting money in your pocket."

Our stock includes Building Material, Lumber, Roofing, Sash, Doors, Millwork, Wire and Fencing, Hardware, Plumbing Material, Heating Apparatus and Supplies, Furniture, Household Goods, Rugs, Stoves and everything needed to furnish or equip your home, your club or hotel. It includes Groceries, Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Furnishing Goods and every single article to clothe a man, woman or child. It includes Sporting Goods, Fishing Tackle, Hunting Outfits, Tents, Guns, Harness and Vehicles, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Clocks; also structural iron needed in construction of buildings, bridges, etc. Machinery, gasoline, gas and electric power outfits. In fact you cannot think of a single manufactured article that we cannot supply you at a saving in price. Let us convince you—it means but little effort on your part to prove the truth of all we say. Write us today for our Catalogue and literature. Fill in the coupon shown below.

THE GREAT PRICE WRECKERS

Lumber Prices S-m-a-s-h-e-d

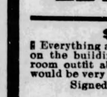
Yes, we mean smashed. Absolutely busted to pieces. That's our policy. We quote prices on lumber that will positively save you big money. If you will send your lumber bill we will send you a freight paid price that will mean a saving to you of from 30% to 50%. Every stick is absolutely first class, brand new and fully up-to-grade such as you would buy from any reputable house in the United States.

We have determined that the year of 1914 is going to be the **Banner** year in our great lumber department. We have on hand 20,000,000 feet of high-grade lumber suitable for the construction of Buildings, no matter for what purpose intended. Come to our great yards in Chicago and let us show you this stuff actually in stock. No other concern in the world has a more complete stock of everything needed to build, whether Lumber, Shingles, Structural Iron, Plumbing, Heating, Doors or anything else that you may need. Do you know that lumber is getting scarcer and scarcer every year? Yet our prices are lowest and will continue so until our stock is gone. WRITE TODAY.

This Door at 98c

Lot CD-39. Four panel pressed door, size 2 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. 500 in stock. A high quality door for the price. This is only one of our many special bargains. Our grand Building Material Catalog and Bargain Sheets will show a full line of inside Millwork of all kinds.

Free Building Book



A 200-page Book of Bargains in Millwork, Building material of all kinds, including Paints, Plumbing, Heating, Structural Iron, Metal and Composition Roofing, Hardware, Carpenter's and Blacksmith's Tools, Wire Fencing. No prospective builder should be without it. It is Free.

Shingles At Big Saving

We have a special lot of 1,000,000 5 to 2 10 inch Clear Shingles on which we are making an exceptionally low price of $2.80. Order by Lot No. MS-40.

ROOFING PRICES SMASHED!

Galvanized Steel Roofing Is Fire, Water and Lightning Proof

We bought 20,000 squares of this Corrugated Iron Roofing, which we offer at this remarkably low price. It is new, perfect, and first-class, but light weight. The sheets are 22 x 24 in. x 1¼ in. corrugated. Our price of $1.25 per sq. is f. o. b. cars Chicago.

$1.25 per 100 sq. ft. buys best steel roofing

When ordering this item, specify Lot No. CD-700. This is not galvanized, but black steel roofing.

Write us today for our special FREIGHT PREPAID PRICES on new, galvanized roofing. We are offering prices lower than ever before offered in the roofing business. Galvanized roofing at $2.75 per square and up. Ask for free samples. We can furnish anything needed in Roofing, Siding or Ceiling.

62c Per 100 Square Feet Buys Best Rubber Surfaced "Ajax" Roofing

Here again we show the lowest price ever known for roofing of quality. This smooth surfaced roofing we are offering is our one-ply "Ajax" brand, and the price includes necessary cement and caps to lay it; this price is f. o. b. Chicago; at 85c per square, we pay the freight in full to any point East of Kansas and Nebraska and North of the Ohio River, provided your order is for at least 3 squares. Prices to other points on application.

Roofing is guaranteed to wear as long and give as good service as any Ready Rubber Surfaced Roofing on the market. It is out up in rolls of 108 square feet and contains 2 pieces to the roll. We have other grades of Ready Roofing, which we offer at prices easily 30 per cent below regular quotations. Write today for free samples and Roofing Catalog. Fill in the coupon.

Fill in This Coupon

HARRIS BROTHERS CO., Dept. C. D. 93 Chicago

Send me free of cost the following catalogs. (Place an X mark in square opposite the catalogs you wish)

- ☐ Catalog of 50,000 Bargains
- ☐ Building Material
- ☐ Plan Book of Houses & Barns
- ☐ Roofing, Siding and Ceiling
- ☐ Wire and Fencing
- ☐ Plumbing & Heating
- ☐ Paint

My Name is.....

My Address is.....

County..... State.....

R. F. D..... P. O.....

A THOUSAND PAGES OF BARGAINS

Write us today for a copy of our Great Big Spring Price Wrecker now off the press. It is the most stupendous Book of Bargains ever produced. It contains a thousand pages of matter true to life and describes the merchandise we are offering for sale so plain and correct that you will experience no trouble in making your selections.

It is a wonderful book of Bargains and can be used every day of your Buying Life. You need it whether you are a customer of ours or not.

WRITE US TODAY.

$759 Buys the Material to Build This House

This is Our House, No. 6A

A beautiful up-to-date full 2 story, 7 rooms and bath, home. The biggest bargain in the world. Copied and imitated all over the U. S., but our price and quality cannot be equaled. The price is easily 25 to 50 per cent below local dealer's prices.

Immediate shipment right from our Chicago stocks, where you can come and see it loaded. NO MONEY DOWN. $2.00 buys perfect Blue Print Plans, complete specifications and detailed descriptive material list, with a refund of $1.50 if you do not like them

Our House No. 6A

Original Methods

We are the originators of a system of selling practically complete Houses direct to the consumer, at a great saving. We eliminate all in-between profits. We sell and ship direct to you from our own stocks. Great care and study has been given all our Plans. Economy is the watch-word both in materials and construction.

No Worry No Loss No Waste

Our Binding Guarantee both as to quality and quantity goes with every sale. Write us for letters from people in your vicinity who have bought from us. We have thousands of unsolicited testimonials.

SPECIAL INFORMATION

If you intend building, you will lose money if you don't write us at once. Tell us what you want. We will answer you promptly and give you valuable information regarding building. Send us a pencil sketch showing the kind of house you want. We will make you a freight paid price that will save you big money on material necessary to build same. Every stick first class. If you intend to make improvements, write us what they are, and we will help you to save money on your purchases.

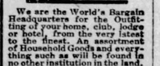
Our FREE BOOK OF PLANS

Our Book of Plans contains 120 pages of different kinds of buildings. Everything from a 2 room Portable House for $147.50 to the finest kind of a residence.

Houses are completely illustrated showing the floor plans, prices, etc. And it's free.

Wire and Fence Prices Smashed!

Barb Wire Less Than 2c Per Rod



New Galvanized, heavy weight barbwire, put up on reels about 100 lbs. to the reel. Lot 2-CD 36 per 100 lbs. **$1.95.** Galvanized barb wire, light weight, 4 point barb, best made. Put up exactly 80 lbs. to the reel. 4-point barbs. Lot 2-CD-28, per reel, **$1.40.**

WIRE NAILS, Per Keg, $1.28

5,000 kegs, put up 100 lbs. to the keg mixed, all kinds together, regular nails, such as made by nail factories. Lot 2-CD 33, price per keg, $1.28. 1,000 kegs of 10 penny-weight common wire nails, 100 lbs. to the keg, while they last, per keg, $1.85. Write for our free Wire and Fence Catalogue. Gives valuable information to any land owner. Fill in the coupon below.

Smooth Galvanized Wire Per 100 Lbs. $1.13

It is suitable for fences, stay wires, grape vines or for any ordinary purpose where wire is used. This galvanized wire is irregular in length—it ranges any where from 50 to 250 ft. $1.13 is our price for No. 9 gauge. Other sizes in proportion.

15c per Rod Buys Heavy Hog Fencing

Here is another one of our remarkable bargains. A good heavy fence, bought from Ohio flooded factory, perfect-ly suitable for hogs and cattle, and for many general farm purposes, 26 in. high, square mesh, put up in suitable size rolls. Lot 2-CD-31, price per rod 15c. Other heights in proportion. Quality 15 lbs., $1.75.

BEST QUALITY PREMIER, MICHAELSON READY Mixed House PAINT 95c Per Gal.

Our paint department is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Michaelson, for 30 years the foremost paint chemist in America. His picture has appeared on over 3,000,000 cans, and his name is known from ocean to ocean. Paint of quality is his specialty. Every gallon has our strongest guarantee. Our Ready Mixed Barn Paint at 56c a gallon will outlast any similar paint produced. If you want quality paint, write us or write to Mr. Michaelson if you prefer. Finest, most valuable paint book ever published sent FREE. Send coupon.

LETTERS FROM CUSTOMERS

$1,000.00 Saved

Everything arrived in good condition. I saved on the building; also heating plant and bathroom outfit about $1000.00 as this kind of lumber would be sold at the day I used it.

Signed (LEWIS YOUNG, Pennsylvania.

$700.00 Saved

I am perfectly satisfied. Don't be backward in referring to me, for you have done more than you agreed to. I saved $700.00 and also got better material, and a better house.

(Signed) JOHN J. DUNN, Ohio.

Satisfied With Furnace

The furnace I got from you is perfect in every way. I would not be without it one winter for double its price. If farmers only knew how easy it is to install it, they would not be without it.

(Signed) HENRY D. CHARTER, Canada.

Used 12 Years and In Good Condition

Some 10 or 12 years ago, I bought quite a bill of Black Corrugated Roofing from you, and only painted it twice since I laid it, and it's in just as good condition today, as the day I put it on. Please send me your catalog, as I expect to put up a barn next Spring and am looking for something for a roof as good as you sold me the last time.

(Signed) W. W. STODDARD Ohio.

Will Order More

Am pleased to say the roofing all here and in splendid shape. Allow me to congratulate you on your excellency. You will receive more orders from me.

(Signed) D. DUCELLO.

Recommends Our Paint

I have used your Premier Paint in this salt atmosphere for the past four years and find it better for this climate than any paint I can buy, no matter what the price. (Signed) W. A. WEIDE, Florida.

$13 BUYS COMPLETE BATHTUB

This is a white enameled, cast iron, one-piece, heavy roll rim bathtub, fitted with the latest style nickel-plated trimmings, including Fuller double bath cocks for hot and cold water, nickel-plated connected waste and overflow and nickel-plated supply pipes. It is 5 ft. long and is good enough to answer the needs of any one. Lot 5CD-101.

Hot Water Heating Plants

We are headquarters for steam, hot water and warm air heating plants. They are suitable either for new or old homes. It is easy to install one of these plants in your old building. For this great Fall Sale of ours we are offering a warm air heating plant, large enough for the ordinary 5 room house, with all necessary plans and complete instructions for installing, for $45.00.

Iron Pipe and Fittings

Good iron pipe in random lengths complete with couplings, suitable for gas, oil, water and conveyance of all liquids; size 3-8 to 12 inches; our price on 1-in. per foot 3c; 1 1-4 inch at 4c per foot. Complete steel of valves and fittings. Send us your specifications.

AXMINSTER RUGS at 75c

We bought at New York Auction an enormous stock of high grade, brand new rugs and floor coverings. This is a sample of our money-saving bargains. Write for complete Free Rug Catalog, showing actual colors.

FURNITURE

We are the World's Bargain Headquarters for the Outfitting of your home, club, lodge or hotel, from the very latest to the finest. An assortment of Household Goods and everything such as will be found in no other institution in the land. Write for free copy of our Furniture and Household Goods Catalog.

HARRIS BROTHERS CO. 35th and Iron Sts. Chicago

Chinch Bugs.

In the experiments conducted this year to determine the time of the first appearance of young chinch bugs, and the mortality of the eggs, a large number of eggs were collected in the field for examination. The eggs which were collected at different intervals and in different localities were examined daily. While thus examining the eggs it was noticed that some of them became dark in color instead of assuming the usual red coloring. These eggs were isolated, and on May 19, there emerged from them three parasites. With these three parasites as a basis, the life history was carried through four generations, running up to July 5. Since this was the time between the two broods of the chinch bugs, it became impossible to obtain additional chinch bug eggs with which to continue the work. From July 5 to July 23 only an occasional parasitized egg was found in the field, but beginning with the latter date, parasitized eggs were found in large numbers in the corn fields, and the second generation was obtained by August 10. Up to the present date this year over 325 individual parasites have been

I Will Stake This Medicine Against Your Time

A Few Days Will Be Sufficient to Prove its Value in Your Disease

A few minutes of your time for a few days and I will demonstrate to you, without expense to yourself, that I have a medicine that drives Uric Acid poison from the system and by so doing conquers kidney trouble, bladder trouble and rheumatism. I don't ask you to take my word for it, but simply want you to let me send you some of this medicine so that you can use it personally.

I am trying to convince sufferers from these diseases that I have something far better than the usual run of remedies, treatments and such things, and the only way I can demonstrate that fact is to go to the expense of compounding the medicine and sending it out free of charge. This I am glad to do for any sufferer who will take the time to write me. Understand, I will not send you a so-called "sample, proof or test treatment," nor will I send you a package of medicine and say that you can use some of it and pay for the rest, but I will send you a supply free of charge and you will not be asked to pay for this gift nor will you be under any obligations.

All I want to know is that you have a disease for which my medicine is intended, as it is not a "cure-all," and I give herewith some of the leading symptoms of kidney, bladder and rheumatic troubles. If you notice one or more of these symptoms you need this medicine, and I will be glad to send you some of it if you will write me the numbers of the symptoms you have, give your age, and your name and address. My address is Dr. T. Frank Lynott, 5205 Deagan Building, Chicago, Ill. You promise me nothing; you pay me nothing for it. All I ask, so there shall be no mistake, is that you send me the numbers of your symptoms or a description in your own words, and that you take the medicine according to the directions I send you. It is my way of getting publicity for my medicine so that it will become widely known.

DR. T. FRANK LYNOTT
who will send medicine free of charge to all those who need it.

You will agree when you have used it that it dissolves and drives out uric acid poison. It tones the kidneys so that they work in harmony with the bladder. It strengthens the bladder so that frequent desire to urinate and other urinary disorders are banished. It stops rheumatic aches and pains immediately. It dissolves uric acid crystals so that back and muscles no longer ache and crooked joints yield to its healing action. It reconstructs the blood and nerves so that you soon feel healthier and stronger, sleep better and eat better and have energy throughout the day. It does all this, and yet contains nothing injurious and is absolutely vouched for according to law.

Sufferers from these dreadful and dangerous diseases can surely afford to spend a few minutes a day for a few days to demonstrate to their own satisfaction if they are curable, especially when you consider no expense is involved, and I willingly give you my time and my medicine. All any fair-minded afflicted person wants to know is if a certain thing will relieve HIM or HER, and here is an opportunity to find out without cost, obligation or important loss of time. THESE FEW DAYS may be the turning point in your life.

All who are interested enough to write me for the free medicine will also receive a copy of my large illustrated medical book which describes these diseases thoroughly. It is the largest book of the kind ever written for free distribution, and a new edition is just being printed. I will also write you a letter of instructions and medical advice that should be of great help to you; but in order to do this I must know that you need my medicine. Write me the numbers of the symptoms that trouble you, and your age, and I will promptly carry out my promises. Show an inclination to get well and write me, and I will gladly send you a supply free.

These Are the Symptoms:

1—Pain in the back.
2—Too frequent desire to urinate.
3—Nervousness, loss of flesh.
4—Pain or soreness in the bladder.
5—Weak, watery blood.
6—Gas or pain in the stomach.
7—General debility, weakness, dizziness.
8—Pain or soreness under right rib.
9—Sciatic rheumatism.
10—Constipation or liver trouble.
11—Palpitation or pain under the heart.
12—Pain in the hip joint.
13—Pain in the neck or head.
14—Pain or soreness in the kidneys.
15—Pain or swelling of the joints.
16—Pain or swelling of the muscles.
17—Pain and soreness in nerves.
18—Acute rheumatism.

BUSINESS MEN ARE OPTIMISTIC

Chicagoans See Renewed Prosperity and Support Currency Bill.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 2.—With the tight money period protracted longer than in years, with other market conditions sluggish, and with the prosperity of the railroads of the country none too great, bankers and business men in Chicago and elsewhere are showing a high degree of optimism. Their hopefulness is based not on profits of the last year, but on belief that business has reached the "bottom of the grade" and destined to show a marked improvement.

There are many factors combining to produce this spirit. First is the gradula liquidation that the market conditions have brought about. Merchandise is now low and buyers must replenish, the stocks of manufactured goods in the industrial plants are low and the plants themselves are operating on a low capacity basis.

To Resume Manufacturing.

Hence it is believed the demand from the wholesalers and jobbers will come in a restricted market and by operation of basis laws will bring about a resumption of manufacture and eventually a far brighter spirit. The restraint that has market operations of 1913, particularly the last few months, has worked off the excesses of a too great expansion that has obtained since 1907.

Even the bankers who fought the currency legislation when it was being considered and debated, now are rallying to its support with a sincere confidence that the measure is destined to accomplish great good. This action by the bankers is doing more perhaps than any other single thing to replenish optimism. The tendency is remarked by men in all fields of industry.

Rail Rates Are Vital.

But there is one considerable event which practically every local business man interviewed discussed, declaring it the one essential to better feeling. That is the matter of railroad rates.

"My hope for 1914 is based on a belief that the interstate commerce commission will grant the rate increase sought by the eastern roads," said a local banker who is in close touch with industrial affairs through the country. "If that increase comes there will be a resumption of industry so prompt that it will surprise the country."

"And if it does not come?"

"Then conditions will be worse than they are today," he said flatly. "They're holding up now in the belief that the increase must come. Should the petition be denied the market will be much worse."

The banker's statement is a fair sample of what was encountered on every side. Ninety per cent of the confidence expressed is pinned on a firm belief that the eastern roads will win their increase and pave the way toward similar action for the western roads.

SMALL BANKS TO HELP POOR MAN

Such Is Plan of Chicago and New York Wealthy Men.

New York, Jan. 2.—Confirmation of reports from Berlin that Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, who is at present investigating european banking systems for financing men of small means, would soon establish in this country a chain of banks in an effort to aid small borrowers who are unable to obtain loans from ordinary financial institutions, was given here last night by Dr. Edwin R. L. Gould.

Mr. Rosenwald is co-operating with Andrew Carnegie and Vincent Astor and others, Dr. Gould said. It is probable that Dr. Gould will be head of the system of banks, the first of which is to be established in Chicago with a capital of several hundred thousand dollars.

Studies Systems Abroad.

"I have studied the systems abroad," Dr. Gould said, "and conferred with others as to the practicability of its adoption in America. In reality, it is not a banking system, but a system of credit and loan. There are 15,700 institutions in Germany of this kind and they are controlled by a central institution. The whole idea is to establish credit for the small man on the basis of character, just as is done in Italy, Austria, Germany and Ireland."

Unaffected by New Law.

Dr. Gould said the new currency law would not affect the system. A report on what the founders of the plan hope to accomplish, he said, would be issued in about two weeks.

The banks will make loans of small amounts—as low as $10—as is done by Italian banks of the same character which were founded by Signor Jussot, the Italian minister of finance, who is a close friend of Mr. Rosenwald. An attempt will be made, as is done in Europe, to encourage only such patronage as is too small for ordinary profit-making institutions to accept and to make the interest rate only sufficient to pay actual expenses of handling the account.

Would Eliminate Loan Evil.

According to Dr. Gould the founders aim to eliminate the loan office evil all over the country which encourages the small man to borrow beyond his means and which extorts such high rates of interest that a borrower is seldom able to repay the debt. No loans will be made without evidence that the money is to be used for legitimate purposes.

Another feature will be the issuing of certificates in small denominations purchasable on small weekly or monthly payments and bearing five per cent interest, which is a rate far above that ordinarily allowed by savings banks. These certificates will be redeemable on demand. A workingman is thus encouraged to invest his savings.

Dr. Gould said that there was no pretense on the part of the founders that the banks are to be purely philanthropic, but would combine philanthropy with a fair business investment.

Australia will establish an aviation school to teach her militia officers to become aeroplane pilots.

FIG. 1—Shows why SALVES, BALMS, SNUFFS, etc. must fail. See by the BLACK how little of the disease they reach.

FIG. 2—Shows how little can possibly be done by ATOMIZER and NEBULIZER SPRAYS, and by DOUCHES, WASHES and ALL LIQUIDS. See by the black how far they all fall short of reaching THE SEAT of the disease.

FIG. 3—Shows how little good is done when a SPRAY or LIQUID is applied by way of the mouth. See by the BLACK how little of the diseased parts are reached.

SMOKE of Herbs for CATARRH

The illustrations herein tell the whole story about the treatment of Catarrh. The BLACK, where the arrows point in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, shows how little of the disease, Catarrh, can possibly be reached by the usual methods of treatment and in Fig. 4 the BLACK shows the complete sweep made by Dr. Blosser's Remedy.

Catarrh is a disease of the mucous membrane. It is characterized by a discharge through the nostrils or into the throat. It usually begins with a cold in the head. Beginning in the nostrils it spreads to all the mucous membranes of the body, even getting into the stomach and lungs. The nasty discharge being swallowed, it upsets the stomach, and from the stomach it is taken into the blood, and poisons and deranges the whole body.

The disease is all the time inclined to work its way from the nose back into the head—down into the throat—into the bronchial tubes and lungs. Herein is its greatest danger.

Dr. Blosser's Discovery

While engaged in the general practice of medicine Dr. Blosser had many patients suffering from Catarrh whom he was unable to cure, although he prescribed for them by the rules taught in medical books and colleges. He saw that the methods of treatment were wrong, and reasoned that as Catarrh is produced by breathing cold and damp air, so it should be cured by breathing a warm medicated vapor.

After nine years of investigation he discovered a combination of healing herbs, leaves and flowers (containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs) which, when placed in an ordinary clean pipe—made into medicated cigarettes or burned on a plate and by drawing the medicated smoke into the mouth and inhaling into the lungs, or by sending it out through the nostrils in a perfectly natural way, would speedily relieve all catarrhal diseases. As shown in the accompanying illustration the warm, healing vapor is carried directly to the very parts affected. This remedy fights and kills Catarrh where liquids, sprays, douches, salves and medicated creams cannot possibly go. It is a most reliable treatment, and is so simple and convenient that it can be used at home by man, woman or child.

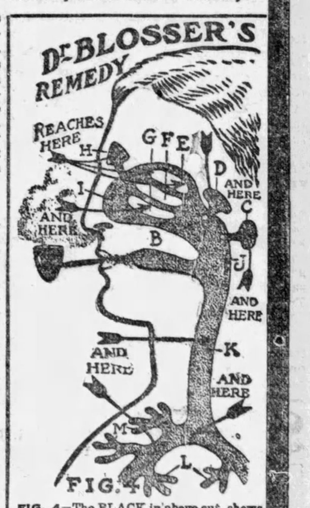


FIG. 4—The BLACK in above cut, shows the parts reached by Dr. Blosser's Remedy, Viz; the whole disease. Not a spot, nook or corner escapes. It goes to C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, EVERYWHERE, and it wipes out the disease wherever it goes.

FREE SAMPLE BY MAIL

Write a postal card, or cut out and fill in the coupon below, and we will send you by mail a liberal trial treatment entirely free. If you suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrhal Deafness or any other catarrhal trouble, you cannot afford to neglect the use of this remedy. This remedy has cured catarrh of every form in the nose, head, throat, middle ear and lungs. No matter who, or what remedy has failed in your case, this should cure you.

When you try the free sample and see how the warm, pleasant medicated vapor goes to every spot and gives immediate relief, you will be convinced. The regular package, containing enough to last from 25 to 35 days, sent by mail, postpaid for $1. It is not on sale at the drug stores. Send for the free sample today.

CUT OUT HERE

DR. J. W. BLOSSER,
254 Walton Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir: Please send me by mail (free of cost) your Trial Treatment for Catarrh, Deafness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh of the Middle Ear, etc. Also send your Free Illustrated Booklet on Catarrh.

Name _____

Town _____

Street or R. F. D. _____ State _____

Spell out name with pencil, very, very plainly.

CUT OUT HERE

DR. ELIOT OFFERS A NEW RELIGION

Future Church, He Says, Will Revere Jesus More, and Rob Death of Terror.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 5.—A new interpretation of the Divine Being was advanced yesterday by President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard, in a continuation of his predictions on the religion of the future.

Dr. Eliot would bar the word "God" and substitute "Our Father." Nothing so radical as his ideas in the appellation of the Devine Being has been advanced for many years. This statement has been published by the American Unitarian Association.

This twentieth century Christianity of Dr. Eliot does not believe in the Garden of Eden. The serpent tempting Eve and then tempting Adam he turns over to the rubbish heap. He says God did not make man out of the dust of the ground; God did not turn stonemason and give into the hands of Moses the ten commandments; neither did the sun stand still for Joshua; neither did Jonah go through his thrilling experience in the closed quarters of the whale.

No Dogmas in New Religion.

These and other stories Dr. Eliot would designate pleasant reading, but not for belief. There will be nothing like dogmas or creed in this twentieth century religion. No miracle will be found in it.

"Men of science," Dr. Eliot says, "have no faith in magic or miracle."

Dr. Eliot's religion will stop speculation in theology. It puts a damper on future schools of theology, like that which has been the outgrowth of the nineteenth century in Germany. The church of the future will have more reverence for the personality of Jesus, will prefer liberty to authority, will rob death of its terror.

"No thinking person now accepts as anything but primitive myths of fanciful poetry the story of the Garden of Eden," Dr. Eliot says, "or the portrait of God in the second chapter of Genesis as a being who worked man out of the dust of the ground as a child fashions an image out of snow or clay.

"The creator is for modern man a sleepless, active energy and will, which yesterday, today, and forever actuates all things as the human spirit actuates its own body, so small and yet so inconceivably complex.

"By savage man the gods were recognized chiefly in the irresistible catastrophies of nature—in the lightning, the earthquake, the flood, and the drought, the volcano, and the mighty wind.

"Twentieth century people recognize God chiefly in the wonderful energies of sound, light, and electricity; in the vital processes of plants and animals, in human loves and aspirations, and in the evolution of human society."

AT ROME'S ANCIENT CENTER

Rome, Jan. 2.—Prof. Giacomo Boni, director of excavations in the Roman Forum and on the Palatine, discovered yesterday in the center of the Palatine area the "Mindus" or central point of the ancient city, marked out by the famous furrow of Romulus.

It is recalled that on New Year's day, 1899, Prof. Boni discovered in the Forum the "Niger Lapis," which mark the legendary grave of the founder of Rome.

MARTIAL LAW IN W. VIRGINIA HIT

Washington, Jan. 5.—A severe arraignment of the authorities who administered martial law in West Virginia from September, 1912, to June, 1913, when the Cabin Creek and Paint Creek coal mine strike troubles were in progress, is contained in a subcommittee report made public last night by Senator Borah, a member of the senate committee that conducted an investigation of all phases of the West Virginia disturbance.

The report does not bear the formal endorsement of the full senate committee, but was given out as the "statement of fact," prepared by Senator Borah as the member charged with preparing that section of the report bearing on court martial trials and alleged violations of law by the military courts.

Senator Borah's statement holds that the military authorities, acting under the direction of the governor, superseded all constitutional courts in West Virginia, imposed sentences not authorized by any standing laws and took over all the duties of the civil courts of the district; and that at the time such martial law was being enforced there was no evidence that the civil courts had been intimidated.

The complete report of the investigating committee has not been prepared. Each member of the committee, which includes Senators Swanson, Shields, Martine, Borah and Kenyon, was charged with the preparation of a portion of the report.

Young condors cannot fly within 12 months of being hatched.

BAD COIN GANG IS BROKEN UP

Receipt for Registered Letter Plays Part in Detection of Crooks.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The big part that a receipt for a registered letter played in the breaking up of a daring gang of counterfeiters which operated over a large section of the country came to light today at the treasury department when Chief Flynn of the secret service division gathered up the loose ends of the story. In consequence of the finding of the receipt in the possession of one of them, three men are under arrest. They proved to be old offenders and have long prison terms in prospect.

Several weeks ago Chief Flynn received word of the appearance of a new counterfiet $10 gold certificate, not particularly well executed, but still good enough to have been accepted by a number of persons in Buffalo. A few days later the same sort of $10 certificate made its appearance in New York and then in rapid succession in St. Louis and Cincinnati.

The New York office of the secret service, after days of stalking, finally arrested a boy who had bills in his possession and who said they were given him to pass. The boy's description of the giver led to John Furnan, alias Frank Lascero, alias Dominicko Greico. In searching Furnan's rooms they discovered a receipt for a registered package addressed to the daughter of Ed Westcott, of Chicago, who had been in the toils in 1908, and had served part of a ten-year sentence for counterfeiting.

While the New York office of the service waited and finally arrested Furnan, Flynn sent a telegram to Chicago to look up Westcott. Confronted by agents, Westcott confessed; said he had made 400 of the bills and that he had given half of them to Furnan, 100 to a man named Merrill and kept about 100 himself. Merill walked into the trap set for him a short time later and proved to be an old acquaintance of the service, known before as Otto Allen, of Peoria. Merrill had been out on the road disposing of the bills and brought back with him only 47. When Furnan was arrested he had 156 bills.

SHE LOOPS LOOP HIGH UP

Woman Establishes Precedent as Aviator's Companion.

Hendon, England, Jan. 3.—Gustave Hemel, for the first time in the history of aviation, yesterday looped the loop in an aeroplane with a woman passenger, Miss Mary Trehawke Davies.

She had accompanied Hemel on many previous flights, notable among them one from London to Paris.

In the Paris flight Miss Davies gained the distinction of being the first woman to cross the English channel in a heavier-than-air machine.

India's methods of storing grain are still very ancient and inadequate. The first modern grain elevator in all that great peninsula is yet to be finished in the Punjab province.

Greatest Nerve Vitalizer Known

A 50c BOX FREE

A Recent Discovery, Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers, the Most Effective Nerve Strengthener Ever Found by Science. Make You Strong, Happy and Vigorous Again.

50-CENT BOX FREE TO MEN AND WOMEN

This is the world's newest, safest, most reliable, and effective nerve invigorator, revitalizer, brain awakener, body strengthener, without equal in the world's history of medicine. It brings about a change from that awful, dull, weak, lazy don't-give-a-hang feeling to brightness, strength, clear-headedness and courage which is remarkable. Its results are better than you would obtain from a two-weeks' vacation on a farm.

Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers Make Your Nerves Always Glad.

This change comes rapidly. The results are lasting. It is absolutely safe, containing no injurious ingredients whatever. **Absolutely different from anything that has ever before been used for nerves.**

Every man and woman suffering with fagged, weak nerves, nervous prostration, excessive nervousness, brain fag, insomnia, neuralgia, low vitality, general weariness, loss of strength and weight, or any condition which arises from poor, weak nerves, may now get "nerves of steel," clear head, courage, power, quick wit, energy, by taking this great discovery, Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers.

No more need of dieting, diversion, travel, tiresome exercises, dangerous drugs, electricity, massage, or anything else—Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers do the work for each and all, give you nerve force and make you love to live.

FREE—Send a 50c trial box of this great discovery will prove that they do the work. They are guaranteed—every wafer. Send your name and address today for the free 50c trial box of Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers, to F. J. Kellogg Co., 2229 Hoffmaster Block, Battle Creek, Michigan, in the city of peace, happiness and health.

FREE 50c BOX COUPON

F. J. KELLOGG CO.,
2229 Hoffmaster Block,
Battle Creek, Mich.

Send me by return mail, free of charge, a 50c trial box of the wonderful discovery for nerves, Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers. I enclose 6 cents in stamps to help pay postage and packing.

Name.....
Street)
R.F.D.)
City..... State.....

THE MARKETS

Toledo, Jan. 5.—There was a decided weakness in the wheat market at the opening here today occasioned by the weakness in the corn market. Cables averaged ¼@½d higher. Northwest receipts were slightly less than one week ago. The market in that section was somewhat firmer. Early sales of both cash and May showed a loss from opening losses. This loss, however, was soon regained on the easy absorption of the offerings. Trade was not broad. Cash wheat opened steady, while May was down ¼c to $1.04¾.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Jan. 5.	Close Jan. 3.
Cash	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.00
May	1.04¾	1.05¼	1.04¾	1.05¼	1.05
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	66	64½
May	69⅜	69⅝	69¼	69¼	69¾
July	68⅞	68⅞	68¾	68¾	69¼
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	40½	40¾
May	43½	43½	43	43½	43⅝
July	42	....	....	42	42
Clover Seed—					
Prime	9.40	....	....	9.42½	9.40
Jan.	9.40	9.45	9.40	9.42½	9.40
Feb.	9.45	9.50	9.45	9.47½	9.45
March	9.45	9.50	9.45	9.50	9.45
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	63	....
Alsike—					
Prime	11.10	....	....	11.10	11.10
March	11.15	....	....	11.20	11.15
Timothy—					
Prime	2.60	....	....	2.57½	2.60
Feb.	2.67½	....	....	2.67½	2.67½
March	2.67½	....	....	2.67½	2.67½

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	91⅞	92¼	91½	91⅝	91⅞
July	87⅝	88⅛	87½	87⅝	87¾
Corn—					
May	67⅜	67⅞	67¼	67½	68⅛
July	66⅜	66⅞	66⅝	66¾	67⅛
Oats—					
May	40⅜	40½	40¼	40¼	40⅝
July	39⅝	39⅞	39½	39⅝	39⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Jan.	20.32	20.32	20.25	20.25	20.37
May	20.95	20.95	20.80	20.82	20.90
Lard—					
Jan.	10.67	10.67	10.62	10.65	10.67
May	11.05	11.05	10.97	11.00	11.05
Ribs—					
Jan.	10.82	10.82	10.80	10.80	10.82
May	11.15	11.15	11.10	11.12	11.15

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	87¼	89¾
July	....	....	....	89½	89⅞

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	88¼	88⅝
July	....	....	....	89⅞	90

New York Produce.

New York, Jan. 5.—Flour steady; spring patents, $4.45@4.60; winter straights, $4.15@4.25; winter patents, $4.40@4.55; spring clears, $4.00@4.20; extra No. 1 winter, $3.55@3.75; extra No. 2 winter, $3.35@3.50; Kansas straights, $4.05@4.15. Influenced by the larger world's shipments and weakness in corn, wheat sold off slightly this morning; May, 98 13-16c. Pork quiet; mess, $23.25@23.75; family, $23.00@26.00; short clears, $25.25@27.50. Beef steady; mess, $18.00@18.50; family, $19.00@20.00. Lard steady; middle west, $10.75@10.85. Petroleum steady; refined, New York bulk, $5.25; barrels, $8.75; cases, $11.25. Molasses steady; New Orleans, open kettle, $3.50@3.55. Hay quiet; standard, $1.00; No. 1, $1.02½@1.05; No. 2, 90@95c; No. 3, 80@85c. Hides steady; Bogota, 29½@30c; Central America, 29½c. Leather steady; hemlock firsts, 29@30c; seconds, 28@29c. Butter, firm; receipts, 12,435 tubs; creamery, extras, 36½@37½c; firsts, 29@35c; seconds, 24½@28c; held extras, 32@33c; firsts, 28@31c; seconds, 24@27½c; process, extras, 24@25c; factory, current make, firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 19½@20c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 19½c. Cheese, firm; receipts, 1,100 boxes; state, whole milk, held specials, 17@17½c; average, fancy, 16¾c; fresh, specials, 16½@16¾c; average fancy, 16¼c; Wisconsin, whole milk, daisies, 16½@17c; twins and flats, 16¼@17c; skims, 3@16c. Eggs, irregular; receipts, 8,000 cases; fresh gathered, extras, 37@38c; extra, firsts, 36@36½c; firsts, 35@35½c; seconds, 32@33c; refrigerators, firsts, 31½@32½c; seconds, 30@31c; lower grades, 24@29c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby, henery whites, 45@48c; gathered whites, 45@46c; henery browns, 37@38c; mixed colors, 35½@36½c; European, firsts, 28@32c; held, 24@28c. Dressed poultry, quiet and steady; fresh killed western chickens, 13@23c; fowls, 12@18c; turkeys, 18@23½c.

Raw sugar steady; Muscovado, 2.65@2.73c; centrifugal, 3.15@3.23c; molasses sugar, 2.40@2.48c; refined, easy, 10@25 points lower; cut loaf, 5.05c; crushed, 4.95c; mould A, 4.60c; cubes, 4.30; XXX powdered, 4.20c; powdered, 4.15c; fine granulated, 4.05c; diamond A, 4.05c; confectioners A, 3.95c; No. 1, 3.90c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—Butter higher; creameries, 22@35c. Eggs lower; receipts, 3,928 cases; at mark, cases included, 27@32c; ordinary firsts, 29@30c; firsts, 31½@32c. Cheese steady; daisies, 16¼@16¼c; twins, 16@16¼c; Americas, 16½@16¾c; long horns, 16½@16¾c. Potatoes steady; receipts, 50 cars; Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin red, 63@67c; do. white, 67@72c. Poultry, alive, irregular; springs, 13½c; fowls, 14c; turkeys, 16c.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, Jan. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500; prime steers, $8.75@9.00; shipping, $7.85@8.60; butchers, $7.00@8.50; cows, $3.75@7.25; bulls, $5.00@7.25; heifers, $6.00@8.00; stock heifers, $5.25@5.75; stockers and feeders, $5.50@7.00; fresh cows and springers, $85.00@90.00. Veals Receipts, 600; $6.00@13.50. Hogs—Receipts, 14,500; heavy and mixed, $8.65; Yorkers, $8.65@8.75; pigs, $8.75; roughs, $7.60@7.75; stags, $6.25@7.00; dairies, $8.50@8.75. Sheep—Receipts, 16,000; lambs, $5.50@8.65; yearlings, $5.00@7.50; wethers, $5.75@6.25; ewes, $3.00@5.50; ewes, $3.60@5.50; sheep, mixed, $5.50@5.75.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Jan. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; market slow. Veal calves—Receipts, 400; market steady; good to choice, $11.50@12.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,000; sheep, steady; lambs, 25c higher; choice spring lambs, $8.90@8.35; fair to good, $8.00@7.25. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; market 15@20c higher; heavies and mediums, $8.50; Yorkers, light Yorkers and pigs, $8.60; roughs, $7.75; stags, $7.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—Hogs—Receipts, 44,000; slow; bulk of sales, $8.10@8.25; light, $7.90@8.22½; mixed, $7.90@8.30; heavy, $7.90@8.35; rough, $7.90@8.00; pigs, $7.00@8.00. Cattle—Receipts, 23,000; steady to a shade lower; beeves, $6.70@9.30; Texas steers, $6.90@7.00; stockers and feeders, $5.00@7.45; cows and heifers, $3.50@8.50; calves, $7.00@11.50. Sheep—Receipts, 35,000; slow, generally steady; native, $4.75@6.10; yearlings, $5.85@7.10; lambs, native, $6.70@8.25.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Jan. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,600; higher; heavy steers, $8.65@8.85; fat steers, $8.25@8.50; fair steers, $6.25@7.15; choice heifers, $7.40@7.75; fat cows, $6.25@6.75; fair cows, $4.00@5.25; butcher bulls, $7.00@7.50; milch cows, $40@90. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; higher; prime heavies and heavy mixed, $8.60@8.70; all other grades, $8.75@8.80. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 9,000; steady; prime wethers, $6.00; choice lambs, $8.50. Calves—Receipts, 500; higher; top, $12.25.

Cotton.

New York, Jan. 5.—Cotton—Futures opened barely steady; January, 11.76c bid; March, 12.05c; May, 11.96c; July, 11.91c; October, 11.40c.

Trading became a little less active later in the morning and prices at midday showed rallies of 3 or 4 points from the lowest on covering.

The cotton market was unsettled again today and after opening barely steady at 7 to 8 points lower, sold 7 to 13 points under Saturday's closing on continued liquidation and southern and foreign selling. Some of the large spot interests continued buyers of near months which were relatively steady. May and July made now low ground for the movement.

The report of a Memphis statistical bureau indicating 13,397,000 bales ginned to January 1, proved less bearish than indicated and was accompanied by a statement that 99 per cent of the cotton had been picked.

The market was firmer during the early afternoon on covering and reports of steady southern spot markets. Active months sold back to or a shade over the closing figures of Saturday. Cotton futures closed steady; January, 11.76c; March, 12.11c; May, 11.98c; July, 11.96c; October, 11.45c. Spot quiet; middling, 12.50c; gulf, 12.55c.

BERLIN EXCHANGE

Berlin, Jan. 5.—Trading was quiet on the bourse today. Exchange on London, 20 marks 51 pfennigs. Money, 3½ per cent. Private discount, 3¾.

QUICK RELIEF FOR ASTHMA
Enough of my new ASTHMA Powder to last an average case about 3 months for $1.00. Sent by Parcel Post. FRANK WHETZEL, M. D. Dept. S, Whetzel Bldg., 3236 W. Crawford Ave., Chicago.

Book for Men, Free

8,000 Words, 30 Illustrations

TO MY READERS:

Of the little illustrated advice book described below, which I gladly send free to all men who fill in the coupon, I beg to say that it represents the very BEST information of a private nature which I am able to offer you as a result of over 30 years' observation and study of my subject, during which time I have personally interviewed many thousands of men, young and elderly, single and married, rich and poor alike, who came to me in confidence with their confessions of debility, lost nerve force and failing strength.

It is, reader, this vast and unusual opportunity which has enabled me to compile this very popular and valuable little free book (over a million of which have been sent everywhere to men who wrote me for them), in a manner to reflect the exact living, breathing experiences and needs of real men who sought information as to the newer ways of self treatment without the use of drugs.

Remember, this book of over 8,000 words and 30 illustrations will come to you by return mail in reply to your request, and in a perfectly plain, sealed envelope, for it is no one's business but your own what the envelope contains. There is absolutely no obligation on your part to buy anything or pay anything, and merely the receipt of this book does not mean in any way that you are to use one of my VITALIZERS (see description below), and, in fact, only a portion of the book has any reference to the VITALIZER at all. Primarily it is a compendium of useful information for private reference, which you and all other men easily profit by through life.

Therefore, please use the coupon, or, if nearby, I should be very glad to have you call.

T. B. SANDEN, Author.

It is a fact, reader, which you and I must recognize and admit, that the whole world admires and is fascinated by strong, vigorous, husky, manly manhood, and we must also admit that it is this same manhood and this alone which is behind the real leaders and producers in every walk of life. No matter where we go, we find it to be the manly, vigorous, vital fellow who forges to the front, who fascinates men and women of his community, who does the really great things. An unmanly man merely means nature's law gone wrong, for it is he who halts and hesitates, who takes the back seat, who does not fit into the picture in a way that a manly, vital nature should. And yet, reader, it is my firm belief that any man, no matter what his past, no matter what dissipation or follies may have left their mark upon his physical and mental being, I say to you that such a man, unless there be some unusual reason, may hope for complete return of his strength, vigor and self confidence, if he but go about his self-restoration in a natural, commonsense way.

I make a little appliance which we will call a VITALIZER because I think that is the best word to describe its strange power. I don't want you to think of getting one of these VITALIZERS just now, but I would like you to investigate my claims as to what I believe can be accomplished by almost any weakened man who uses this VITALIZER faithfully for a few weeks. I speak, of course, of him who is willing to give up dissipation and lead a decent, conservative life, not only while using the VITALIZER, but for the future. The other kind of man, the dissipated, can hope for nothing from any treatment, no matter what it may be, hence such a man is eliminated from my consideration.

This little VITALIZER is made to wear upon the body all night. It weighs only several ounces and is no more unhandy than an ordinary belt, yet it generates a great FORCE that I call VIGOR, which apparently flows into your blood, organs and nerves while you sleep. Men say it takes any pain or weakness out of the back and that 60 to 90 days use has been sufficient to restore manly strength and to put men in the "never felt better in my life" class. Special attachments carry the FORCE of the VITALIZER to any part of the body, for the use of women as well as men in cases of rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders, etc.

Over two hundred thousand of these VITALIZERS have been used or are now being used by men all over the world.

You had better learn more of this VITALIZER. It is fully described in my free book. If you live near me, why not call and test the VITALIZER yourself.

MANHOOD WINS EVERY TIME.

WHAT THE FREE BOOK TELLS

The free illustrated advice booklet mentioned above is meant to be a simple declaration of certain important truths that every man in the world should know. The day has gone by when men were kept in ignorance of the real problems pertaining to these private subjects, and this illustrated advice booklet, which I send to men sealed, by mail, gives certain important facts relating to sex, just as these facts are. The booklet, also fully describes my VITALIZER, and you are told how you may get one if you decide that you want one. Please use coupon below, or call. Hours 9 to 6; Sundays: 10 to 1.

T. B. SANDEN CO., 1261 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs—Please forward me your book, as advertised, free, sealed.

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The Truth About Catarrh

Told In a Simple Way

No Apparatus, Inhalers, Salves, Lotions, Harmful Drugs, Smoke or Electricity

Heals 24 Hours

It is a new way. It is something absolutely different. No lotions, sprays or sickly smelling salves or creams. No atomizer, or any apparatus of any kind. Nothing to smoke or inhale. No steaming, or rubbing, or injections. No electricity or vibration or massage. No powder; no plasters; no keeping in the house. Nothing of that kind at all. Something new and different—something delightful and healthful—something instantly successful. You do not have to wait, and linger, and pay out a lot of money. You can stop it over night—and I will gladly tell you how **FREE.** I am not a doctor and this is not a so-called doctor's prescription—but I am cured, and my friends are cured, and you can be cured. Your suffering will stop at once like magic.

I Am FREE--You Can Be FREE

My catarrh was filthy and loathsome. It made me ill. It dulled my mind. It undermined my health and was weakening my will. The hawking, coughing, spitting made me obnoxious to all, and my foul breath and disgusting habits made even my loved ones avoid me secretly. My delight in life was dulled and my faculties impaired. I knew that in time it would bring me to an untimely grave because every moment of the day and night it was slowly yet surely sapping my vitality.

But I found a cure, and I am ready to tell you about it **FREE.** Write me promptly.

RISK JUST ONE CENT

Send no money. Just your name and address on a postal card. Say: "Dear Sam Katz. Please tell me how you cured your catarrh and how I can cure mine." That's all you need to say. I will understand and will write to you with complete information **FREE,** at once. Do

75 ARE DASHED TO DEATH ON RIVER ROCKS

Laborers Employed by Grand Trunk in British Columbia Are Carried Away.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 6.—Dashed to death on the rocks in the Fraser river, British Columbia, or swept to their doom by the swift current, was the fate of 75 laborers employed by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad, according to Angele Pugliese, one of the 25 who managed to escape today when the flatboat, in which they were being transported across the river, was wrecked on a rock.

Pugliese reached Winnipeg today. He says that the 25 who escaped were all injured. The tragedy occurred in British Columbia west of Fort George.

Pugliese says a change in the location of the work necessitated the crossing of the Frazer. The 100 laborers put away from shore in a frail craft whici became unmanageable. It was dashed to pieces on a rock in the middle of the torrent.

Princess Who Refuses to Live With Kaiser's Son

Princess SOPHIA

Paris, Jan. 2.—Princess Sophia of Germany, wife of Prince Eitel Friedrich, has seperated from him and come here to live in seclusion.

Prince Eitel Friedrich is the second son of Kaiser Wilhelm. The episode has caused a great deal of gossip in court circles.

WOMEN ON A NEW HIKE

Baltimore, Jan. 6.—Bearing a huge petition requesting the legislature to pass a bill providing for the submission of the woman suffrage question to the voters, about a score of women started on a 28-mile hike to Annapolis this morning. Two days will be consumed in the march, it being the purpose of the pilgrims to hold meetings at several places on the way. Most of the marchers are active leaders in the equal suffrage movement in this state, among them being Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, president of the Just Government League of Maryland.

MAY USE NEW KIND OF WOOD

Washington, Jan. 6.—The possibilities of "Guijo," a Philippine wood for use in decking American battleships, are to be investigated by the federal forest service. The investigation was requested by the navy department. Long leaf pine, sugar maple and beech are the domestic woods generally used for decks.

WANTED 100,000 PRETTY GIRLS

To wear and help advertise our new "India Princess" PEARL NECKLACE. All the rage now with New York ladies. This necklace would cost from 50c to $1.00 in most stores, but to introduce our Free Premium and Jewelry Coupons we make you this

SPECIAL OFFER:

Write us the names and addresses of five friends and enclose only TEN 2c STAMPS and we will forward this beautiful Necklace to you by return mail, safely packed in dainty colored box. Of course, YOU will want one. Write the names, enclose ten 2c stamps and send for yours now. Address

INDIA DIAMOND CO.,
37-O, Maiden Lane, N. Y.

32 NICE POST CARDS different sorts, and one year. The WHOLE THING for only ten cents. A Good Magazine for ROBERTS & CO., 3247 WOOD ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Erickson Leg — Does not chafe, overheat or draw end of stump. Send for Catalog. Arms, Braces, Wheel Chairs. SOLD ON EASY TERMS. E. H. Erickson Artificial Limb Co., 20 Wash Av. N., Minneapolis, Minn. Largest Limb Factory in World

RING AND BRACELET GIVEN for selling 6 boxes of Smith's Rosebud Salve at 25c per box. A great remedy for burns, cuts, sores, piles, eczema, catarrh, croup, etc. When sold return the $1.50 and we will promptly forward this beautiful gold laid bracelet and the gold filled wedding ring, or choice from our large premium catalogue. SEND NO MONEY, we trust you. ROSEBUD PERFUME CO. Box 277. Woodsboro, Md.

431 Valentine, Easter, CARDS, Seals, Views, Silver, Gold, Art colors, Beautiful Doves, Rabbits, Eggs, etc. ONLY 10c 4 Pkgs. 24c, 20 Pkgs. for $1.00 ELSIE MFG. CO. 808A, 542 Dearborn St. Chicago

SUGAR 3c Buy your groceries direct from headquarters and save one-third or more on every purchase. 25 lbs. very best pure Granulated Sugar for 75c, if added to your order for $10 worth of other groceries. Satisfaction and purity guaranteed or your money back.

Cut Price Groceries Now is the time to start saving on your biggest expense—our big new Bargain Grocery List shows you how. A postal brings it. Lowest wholesale cut prices direct to you. Many big offers this month. Others next month. Get your name on our mailing list. 10,000 other bargains in stoves, clothing, furniture, carpets, home furnishings, jewelry, etc. Send for our big Wholesale Grocery Bargain Price List NOW. Don't wait.

W. & H. WALKER
1801 Herr's Island Pittsburgh, Pa.

375 VALENTINE Novelties, Hearts, Cupids, Pennants, Mottoes, Seals, Doves, etc. and 1914 Calendar, all 10c, 3 lots 25c. STANDARD CO., 24 So. Clinton Street, CHICAGO

REVIEW OF NOTABLE EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1913

Although Universal Peace Is Still the Watchword of the Theorists, the Appeal to Arms Has Not Gone Out of Fashion---A Year Conspicuous for Political Sensations, Grave Industrial Protest, and Unusual Climatic Disturbances---A Period of Expectancy on the Part of the American People Due to Political Changes and the Proximity of Civil War in Mexico.

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IN THE procession of the years, 1913 has not been an inconspicuous figure. Although it may not have been as prolific of thrills as certain of its predecessors, it will be notable in history for a large number of events and movements which will take their place on the records as having permanent importance.

Although the promoters of the universal peace idea have not relaxed in their laudable efforts, war is not yet a thing of the past. There have been armed forces in action and the resultant bloodshed in more than one quarter of the globe, and as a final appeal to resort to arms is still a dominant factor in national affairs.

At the present moment the Balkan melting pot is quiescent, but there are few signs to guarantee that it will remain so. On the contrary, there are numerous indications which point to another violent ebullition. The opening of the year found the Balkan allies in apparent control of the field. Their common enemy, the Turk, had been compelled by the vigor and persistence of their assaults to make overtures looking toward peace. A peace conference was held in London. For more than six weeks the representatives of the Balkan allies and those of their Turkish opponents tried to come to some agreement which would result in a treaty between the warring nations. That they failed to accomplish this was due not so much to the unwillingness of the allies and their enemy to dispose of their differences as to the difficulty experienced by the so-called great powers of Europe in coming to an agreement as to the nature and extent of their own share in the spoils.

By January 2 the Turks consented to give up everything demanded of them except Adrianople and the Aegean Islands. Turkish pride insisted on the retention of Adrianople, which is more important to the Turks than any other city, except Constantinople. On January 16 the ambassadors of the six great powers presented a note to the porte urging the Turks to give up Adrianople and to leave the question of the cession of the Aegean Islands to be settled by combined Europe.

This the Turks refused to do and the fighting, which had never been discontinued, although an armistice was supposed to be in force, was resumed with doubled energy. On March 26, after a siege of more than five months, the Bulgars and Servians enered Adrianople, and that virtually put an end to the war, although the Montenegrins kept on pounding away at Scutari, which had been holding out against them for six months. This fierce warrios had been prominent among the allies during the war, and in face had begun the allied march against Turkey. With a kingdom rather smaller than the state of Connecticut, and a population about equal to that of Jersey City, King Nicholas was determined to add Scutari to his possessions, but the powers would not permit him to retlize his ambition, and he was compelled to evacuate the place.

The great war between the Balkan allies and Turkey was brought virtually to an end by a provisional treaty of peace signed at St. James' palace, London, at the close of May.

The allies spent the early days of June in quarreling violently over the division of the spoils. Servia broke off relations with Bulgaria, and before the close of June Bulgaria was fighting Servia on the one hand and Greece on the other. Early in July the armies of Bulgaria were forced back by those of Greece and Servia and the Bulgars, in order to head off an invasion by Roumania, were compelled to yield a strip of disputed territory to the latter. Thus the second Balkan war, which ended in the triumph of Roumania, Servia and Greece over Bulgaria, was concluded by the signing of the treaty of Bucharest on August 10.

By the terms of this treaty the Turks seem to have fared better than their allied enemies. On July 23 they were permitted to reoccupy Adrianople, and the diplomatic game of the great powers, in which jealousy and mutual distrust play such a prominent part, has strengthened their position in southeastern Europe. But the victorious allies, who have failed to realize their ambitions at the price of great sacrifice and loss, are still a menace to the peace of Europe.

The Perpetual Struggle in Mexico.

Early in the year what has, not inaptly, been termed the "Mexican continuous performance" began to assume a tragic aspect. On February 18 the country was startled by the sudden and violent end of the Madero regime in Mexico. The army, with its commanders, went over to Gen. Felix Diaz, nephew of the exiled ex-president and dictator; imprisoned Madero, his family and his advisors; made Gen. Victoriano Huerta provisional president and put Diaz in command of all the troops of the republic.

The process of wiping out all signs of President Madero's rule proceeded swiftly. The senate decided upon his exile and prepared to ship him to Europe. Congress elected Pedro Lascurain provisional president. Then the army took the reins again, deposed Lascurain and declared for Huerta. Gustavo Madero, brother of the president was shot by order of Diaz. Charges were brought against the president and his trial was ordered before the cabinet.

On February 23, Madero and Suarez, former vice president, were shot while being taken from the national palace to the penitentiary. Huerta declared that they were killed while attempting to escape. The Madero supporters and members of his family maintain that the deposed president was tortured by order of Huerta and that his body was taken into the street to make it appear that he had tried to escape from the country.

Then the Mexican congress recognized Huerta as provisional president and he began to exercise energetic control over the republic. At the capital the supremacy of the new government was soon established, but in some of the states, notably Sonora and Coahuila, Madero's followers offered fierce resistance. American and foreign business interests in Mexico became loud in their demands for intervention by the United States. Huerta promised to ivestigate the Madero tragedy, and President Wilson made public declaration of a "hands off" policy pending the peaceful readjustment of Mexican affairs. Henry Lane Wilson, the American ambassador, expressed his belief that the Huerta government was innocent of the charge of killing Madero and Suarez, and recommended that the state department recognize the Huerta administration, but his advice was not taken.

On July 16 Ambassador Wilson was instructed to return at once to Washington for a conference. Although his avowed policy was directly opposed by that of the state department, it had not been possible to send another man in his place without giving recognition to the Huerta government. By this time nearly all of the foreign powers had recognized the Huerta regime, but the Washington authorities showed little disposition to follow their example. Huerta's promise of a fair election had not been fulfilled. Revolutionary fighting was going on in different parts of the republic. All foreign business interests were in great jeopardy. As yet the new government had given but faint promise of stability.

Ambassador Wilson's active championship of Huerta became so embarrassing to the administration that he was recalled, his resignation to take effect in October, the Mexican embassy being left in charge of its very competent secretary, Nelson O'Shaughnessy. The next step was the sending of John Lind, of Minnesota, to act as adviser to Mr. O'Shaughnessy. Mr. Lind arrived at the Mexican capital August 10 and was informed officially that if he were not prepared to recognize the Huerta government his presence in the republic was not desirable. Nevertheless he was not molested, and he proceeded to carry out the instructions of his government.

Mr. Lind and Senor Gamboa, foreign minister in the Huerta cabinet, then entered upon a series of negotiations which resulted in nothing definite. The Mexican demanded recognition as a preliminary, and Mr. Lind insisted upon the holding of a constitutional convention and the assurance that Huerta would not be a candidate for office.

Meanwhile the revolutionary leaders were making it hot for Huerta. The uprising in the north of the so-called constitutionalists, led by Venustiano Carranza, was gaining grounds and there were numerous dissensions in Huerta's official family. Gen. Felix Diaz, who put Huerta into power, disagreed with the dictator and finally left the city. Everything pointed to the more or less speedy falling to pieces of the Huerta fabric. American interests in the republic were daily becoming more involved in peril. Huerta failed to make it evident that he would be able to withstand the storm which was approaching.

Early in November President Wilson, through Charge d'Affaires O'Shaughnessy, made a demand upon Huerta for his resignation. No attention was paid to this nor to the earlier demand that no election should be held under Huerta's supervision. The dictator proceeded to carry out his original intention, the new congress was convened, Mr. Lind's final proposals were rejected and Huerta assumed an attitude of defiance. On November 12, Dr. William Bayard Hale, one of President Wilson's unofficial agents, had a long conference with Carranza, the Constitutionalist leader, which did not result in any special advantage. The administration policy of noninterference was adhered to strictly. Gen. Villa and the revolutionists controlled the north and Huerta's position became critical.

On December 9, the Mexican congress declared Huerta president ad interim, to hold office until next July.

A Model for Warring Republics.

On March 4, without the slightest sense of shock in the transition, and in admirable contrast with a change of government in the republic to the south of us, the Democratic party came into power. During the previous month 40 legislatures were in session and the doings of some of these legislative bodies are of national importance. Most of them were committed to reform and progressive measures to a degree hitherto unknown in state legislation. In Pennsylvania, election-reform bills were considered. In Ohio, the adoption of a new constitution the previous year demanded much serious work and fine achievement. In Indiana, the progressive movement in legislation was also prominent. In Illinois, the lawmaking body was in a deadlock through the month of January, which finally was broken by a combination of Democrats and Republicans in the selection of William McKinley (Dem.) as speaker of the lower house. The inauguration of Governor Dunne followed, but it was not until March 26 that James Hamilton Lewis (Dem.) and Lawrence Y. Sherman (Rep.) were elected to the United States senate.

On April 7 the Sixty-third congress met in special session to revise the tariff. Mr. Underwood (Dem.) chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, introduced the administration tariff measure, which included provision for a tax on incomes. There followed long and exhaustive discussion of each section of the measure. It was not until September 5 that the senate Democrats in caucus came to an agreement on the income tax rates. The exemption line was fixed upon as $3,000, incomes from $3,000 to $20,000 paying 1 per cent, surtaxes of from 1 to 6 per cent being imposed upon larger incomes. On September 9 the senate passed the Democratic tariff revision bill by a vote of 44 to 37. On September 11, the Democratic members of the conference committee of both houses began work on the adjustment of differences in the tariff bills. With the passing of the tariff bill by the senate the great work for which the new sixty-third congress had been convened by President Wilson was virtually completed.

The work of the tariff conference committee was finished on September 29 and was approved by the house on the following day and in the senate three days later. President Wilson signed the bill on the evening of Friday, October 3, at a few minutes after 9 o'clock, in the presence of his cabinet, the Democratic leaders of both houses and a few friends. The President's reason for signing at such a late hour was to make sure that the business should be ended at Pacific coast ports so that there could be no dispute regarding the application of the new rates to any wares passing through the custom houses on Friday, October 3. Congress had provided that the new tariff should go into effect at the moment when the bill was signed.

Perhaps the most exciting work of the Sixty-third congress—not even excepting the revision of the tariff—has been the consideration of the currency and banking bill introduced in the senate by Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma, chairman of the senate committee on banking and currency, and simultaneously in the house by Carter Glass, chairman of the house committee on banking and currency. Three days before this bill was introduced to congress on June 23 President Wilson read his message before a joint session and urged the law-making body to remain in Washington long enough to "give the business men of this country a banking and currency system by means of which they can make use of the freedom of enterprise and individual initiative which we are about to bestow upon them"—referring to the tariff measure.

Despite the earnest effort of the President and his spokesmen in congress to promote agreement upon the banking and currency measure, it was not brought to a conclusion during the special session, but was carried over.

Amendments to the Constitution.

One of the most interesting political events of the year was the coming into force of the sixteenth amendment, through its ratification by the requisite number of states. Thirty-five states had already consented, and President-elect Wilson, still governor of New Jersey, was anxious to have that commonwealth make the decisive thirty-sixth. When it became known that New Jersey was about to adopt this income tax amendment, several other states entered the race. The legislature of Delaware adopted the amendment on the morning of February 3, but later it was found that Wyoming, under suspended rules, had acted an hour earlier. This new article of the constitution, the first addition to that venerable document in 43 years, reads as follows: "The congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states and without regard to any census or enumeration." On April 8, the Connecticut legislature approved the amendment providing for the popular election of United States senators, and the measure became a part of the constitution.

The action of the California assembly on April 15 in passing a measure prohibiting alien ownership of land, against which Japan had protested with markedly emphasis, caused a distinct flurry in political circles. President Wilson, through Secretary of State Bryan, made a strong appeal to the California lawmaking body not to discriminate against the Japanese, and sent Mr. Bryan to confer with Gov. Johnson and the legislature on the matter. After several conferences between Mr. Bryan and the California law-makers the latter passed a revised alien-land bill which was still objectionable to Japan and to the Washington administration. On May 5, the Arizona legislature passed a bill prohibiting alien ownership of land. Although President Wilson urged Gov. Johnson to withhold his approval of the measure, the latter signed it on May 19, three days after Gov. Hunt, of Arizona, had signed a similar bill.

In this country the votes-for-women propaganda proceeded sanely, and made distinct progress. Since adding three states to the suffrage ranks in the fall elections of last year, making nine states in all, a number of legislatures have acted favorably on the woman suffrage amendment. In January, the Texas legislature put the question of woman suffrage before the people, the Nevada legislature submitted the question to popular vote and the New York assembly adopted a resolution already passed by the senate, but the measure must be approved by another legislature and ratified by the people. In February, the Pennsylvania house passed a resolution providing for the suffrage for women. In the same month the Oregon senate passed a woman-suffrage resolution and the New Jersey assembly and the Arkansas senate adopted suffrage amendments. In June, the women of the world met in several important congresses. At the sixth convention of the International Woman Suffrage Association, held at Budapest, June 15-20, 26 countries were represented, including all the European nations except Turkey. The presiding officer of the convention was a New York woman, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. The Norwegian Storthing gave the full franchise to women, by a unanimous vote, on June 11, the same day on which Illinois gave limited suffrage to women by a large majority.

On November 11 the French Chamber of Deputies rejected a woman suffrage amendment by a vote of three to one. During the month, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the militant suffragist leader, whose violent efforts in behalf of the cause have more than once subjected her to the discipline of British prison life, made a profitable lecture tour of America. On December 1, the fifty-fifth convention of the National Woman's Suffrage Association opened at Washington.

Industrial Unrest Still Worldwide.

During the first month of the new year there occurred a number of serious disturbances in the industrial world. The disagreement between the firemen and 54 railroads east of Chicago and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers came to a crisis in the middle of January. It was finally decided to let the question of a strike go to a vote. The result was a decision to go on strike for higher wages. Finally, however, it was decided to refer the matter to arbitration, which, in April, adjusted an increase of 10 to 12 per cent in wages.

Another strike of immense proportions was that of the garment workers of New York city. This demonstration involved the going out of 135,000 men and women and was accompanied by a monster parade and many acts of violence. On February 28 the strike was terminated by an increase in wages and the referring of the question of shorter hours to arbitration. Early in January, the bitter strike of the textile workers at Little Falls, N. Y., which had continued for ten weeks and had been marked by numerous collisions between the authorities and the strikers, came to an end, the settlement terms giving the workers a wage increase and 60 hours' pay for 54 hours' work. In January, also, the waiters and hotel employes in New York city, to the number of 10,000, went on strike, but failed to obtain their object.

Nature in Her Sterner Mood.

The year's record of climatic phenomena, resulting in gigantic loss of life and property, and of disaster by flood and fire, on land and sea, is not less appalling than usual. On January 7, the citrus fruit region of California was visited by a frost which damaged the orange and lemon crop to the extent of $10,000,000. In January 20, an eruption of Mount Colima, in Mexico, converted a fertile district into a lavaburied waste, and drove thousands from their homes.

In February, one of the most distressing tragedies of polar search came to light, when the cable from Wellington, New Zealand, flashed the news that Capt. Robert Scott and his antarctic party, after reaching the south pole, had been overtaken by a furious blizzard and had perished in the storm. Capt. Scott had been in the antarctic for nearly three years, having started in the race for the pole about the same time as Capt. Roald Amundsen. The latter reached his destination in December, 1911. The last news of Scott was in April, 1912. He reported that he was within 150 miles of the pole and was pushing on. On February 10, Capt. Sanders, who, with the Terra Nova, had gone out to Scott's relief, reported by wireless that he had found the Scott party frozen at McMurdo Sound. From Scott's records it was learned that the party had reached the pole on January 18, 1912, about a month after its discovery by Amundsen.

On February 26, more than 100 persons were killed outright by the premature explosion of a blast at Gijon, Spain. March 13 and 14 tornadoes and electric storms caused the death of nearly 100 persons and the destruction of several million dollars' worth of property in the South and West. A week later a severe windstorm, sweeping northward and eastward from the gulf states to the Great Lakes, caused the death of more than 100 persons and the loss of several million dollars' worth of property and growing crops. On March 23, a cyclonic storm ravaged the Middle West, and in Omaha and vicinity a tornado killed 150 persons and destroyed thousands of homes.

The month of March, 1913, will be memorable in American annals for the most widespread and destructive storms that have been recorded since the settlement of this country. The Omaha tornado and others of less destructiveness were the forerunners of an outpour of rain in the states of the Eastern Mississippi valley which was unprecedented. The states of Ohio and Indiana were central in the precipitation, although the flood conditions extended across Pennsylvania and New York. During the four days from March 22 to March 26, the precipitation in Indiana and Ohio, according to the weather bureau, varied from three to 12 inches and averaged over six inches. There fell in those four consecutive days as much rain as would have fallen normally through the entire months of March and April.

Scarcely less remarkable from a meteorological viewpoint was the great autumnal blizzard, which visited the region of the Great Lakes the second week in November. This fierce storm was also central in Ohio, although the theatre of maritime disaster was Lake Huron. For several days the city of Cleveland was brought to a practical standstill by the force of this unexpected visitation, traffic being interrupted by thes nowfall and most business suspended. There was also considerable loss of life due to this storm, 250 persons and ten ships being the Lake Huron record.

On October 5 a tidal storm swept in from Bering Sea and caused great suffering and damage to property at Nome, Alaska. Three days earlier, Southern Texas experienced the worst flood in its history. In early December another rainfall and flood cost Texas upward of $5,000,000. On October 6, more than 600 lives were lost in flooded sections along the Bosporus.

Record of Scientific Achievement.

Notable advance has been made in the realm of scientific investigation and discovery. On March 14, Dr. Simon Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, made public the fact that he had discovered the germ of infantile paralysis. Early in September Dr. Nideyo Noguchi, of the same institution, announced that he had identified and cultivated the germ of rabies.

During the year two north polar expeditions set out on three-year voyages of exploration, Vilhjalmar Stefansson, who discovered the so-called "blond Eskimos" last year, headed an expedition which sailed northward in June from British Columbia. Another party, led by Dr. Donald B. McMillan, left New York on July 2 to search for Crocker Land, which Peary believes to be a new continent.

After many attempts to reach the summit of North America's highest mountain—McKinley—the perilous feat has at last been accomplished by Archdeacon Stuck, an Episcopal missionary. He and his party gained this topmost height—esctimated to be 19,500 feet—on June 7. They planted a six-foot cross on the peak and recited the Te Deum.

In his inaugural address before the British Association, September 10, Sir Oliver Lodge, the president of the association and a world-renowned scientist, expressed his conviction that memory and affection persist after bodily death and that the souls of the departed may exert influence on the living. These startling assertions aroused much comment all over the world.

The last remaining obstacle at the Pacific extremity of the Panama canal was removed by dynamite on the last day of August. The tide came in and within a few hours the Pacific section from the ocean to the Miraflores locks was full and ready for navigation. On September 10 the Atlantic dike was blown up and the water admitted to the famous Culebra Cut. This was the real completion of the great canal, although it was announced that it would not be ready for the passing of ships before the first of the year.

The completion of the Panama canal has overshadowed the earlier consummation of another great engineering feat—next to the canal the greatest of our time. This is the concrete monolithic dam across the Mississippi river from Keokuk, Iowa, to Hamilton, on the Illinois shore. This, with its $27,000,000 water-power plant, its new government lock, and its drydock, was formally dedicated with appropriate ceremonies lasting from August 25 to August 28. The steamboat lock of this dam is greater than any of those at Panama, having a higher lift and allowing two boats to pass abreast.

In September the closing of the first gate in the great Ashokan dam called attention aaain to New York City's new water supply project. This main dam, which is longer by a foot than the Keokuk dam, is built across Esopus creek. The immense reservoirs formed by this and dikes across smaller streams will give New York City a daily supply of pure mountain water amounting to 500,000,000 gallons, and the cost of obtaining this supply is estimated at $161,867,000. The closing of the first gate made possible the delivery of water into the Croton reservoir before the end of this year. The year also marks the completion of the wonderful water supply system of Los Angeles, Cal.

The Conquest of the Air.

Although a number of new records have been made in aviation, air navigation cannot be said to have made noteworthy advance in a practical direction. In fact, it is even probable that the many sickening disasters which have befallen venturesome airmen during the year have contributed not a little to the decline of popular interest in the matter. On January 16, Bider, a French aviator, flew over the Pyrennes from Pau, France, to Madrid. On the following day Bielovucci, a Peruvian, flew in a monoplane across the Alps in less than half an hour. On February 25, M. G. Brindejone des Moulinais flew in a monoplane from Paris to London in three hours and five minutes. On March 11 a new aeroplane height record of 19,650 feet was made by Perron near Paris. On March 23 a spherical balloon, piloted by Rumpelmeyer, sailed from Paris to Markow, Russia, 1,500 miles, in 41 hours, making a new record. On April 27, Guillaux, a French aviator, flew from Biarritz, France, to Kollum, Holland, 1,000 miles, with two stops for fuel. A Spanish officer, Domingo Rosillo, made the first air voyage between Key West and Havana on May 17. Count Zeppelin made a flight in his dirigible balloon from Baden-Baden to Vienna on June 9. Marcel Brindejone des Moulinais sailed his aeroplane from Paris to Warsaw, 900 miles, between sunrise and sunset, on June 10. On June 19, Maurice Prevost established a new aeroplane record, flying at the rate of 117 miles an hour. On July 2 Des Moullinais completed his air voyage from Paris to St. Petersburg and return—3,100 miles. On July 13, Leon Letort, a French aviator, flew from Paris to Berlin, (590 miles) without stop, a new record.

BELIEVES IN SAVING RADIUM

Geological Survey Director Backs Up Secretary Lane.

Washington, Jan. 2.—The proposal of Secretary Lane to withdraw all lands of the public domain believed to contain radium in the interest of the public good, meets with the hearty approval of Dr. George Otis Smith, director of the federal geological survey.

"Secretary Lane's proposal for legislation," says Dr. Smith in a statement issued today, "is in line with congressional legislation of the last three years in authorizing executive control of the nation's most essential resources, and it is a recognition that radium has become one of the mineral resources whose real value is not measured by its rarity, but by its vital usefulness to mankind.

"Legislation is needed to stop the alienation of the deposits still in public ownership, and in the case of radium ores, public operation may be the logical move if America is to have first cla'm on the benefit of its own resources."

Dr. Smith states that the survey made field investigations and is ready to recommend tracts for withdrawal when congress empowers the President to make the withdrawals.

AUSTRIAN ROYALTY IS SUED

Vienna, Dec. 31.—A case of unusual interest is now engaging the attention of the Vienna courts and the imperial marshal's office. It is that of the four children of the late Archduke Ernst (a cousin of the Emperor), by an alleged morganatic wife, the Baroness Wallburg, against the estate of their deceased father and against the crown to obtain full recognition of the legality of the marriage.

The four children are two daughters (one of them an imbecile, drawing an annuity), and two sons, the latter holding high rank in the army. One of the daughters, married to a captain in the Imperial Guards named Von Szimics, sues to recover 7,458,000 kronen from the estate of Archduke Ernst's brother, Archduke Rainer, the whole estate amounting to about 62,000,000 kronen.

Some of her allegations have already been disproved in court. The district court at Laibach stamped as forgeries the two chief documents on which she and her elder brother relied to establish their claims.

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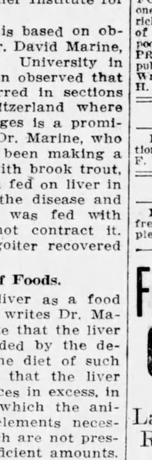

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BAD NUTRITION IS GOITER CAUSE

Current Issue of Medical Paper Gives Reason for Malady.

New York, Jan. 2.—Goiter is probably caused by improper nutrition, according to announcement made in the current number of the Journal Experimental Medicine, the official organ of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

The announcement is based on observations made by Dr. David Marine, of Western Reserve University in Cleveland. It had been observed that the disease has occurred in sections of Germany and Switzerland where liver made into sausages is a prominent article of diet. Dr. Marine, who for several years has been making a study of the disease with brook trout, demonstrated that fish fed on liver in hatcheries developed the disease and that a group which was fed with whole sea fish did not contract it. Fish suffering from goiter recovered on a sea fish diet.

Comparison of Foods.

"A comparison of liver as a food with fish as a food," writes Dr. Marine, "seems to indicate that the liver lked something needed by the developing fish which the diet of such gave. It is probable that the liver contains some substances in excess, in attempting to utilize which the animal exhausts other elements necessary for nutrition which are not present in the liver in sufficient amounts. As to the nature of this chemical fault one cannot reasonably speculate."

Makes Little Promises.

Goiter, he declares, is an indication of nutritional disturbance, but he is not at this time prepared to say the malady in man is produced by the same causes that affect the fish he has studied.

Dr. Marine's observations are regarded as important because the exact cause of the disease has been unknown and because they at least suggest means for the treatment of goiter in human beings.

EXODUS FROM ITALY GROWS

Rome, Dec. 31.—Emigration from Italy is increasing at an alarming rate. During the first nine months of the present year 131,066 more persons left Italy than during the corresponding period of 1912. The official figures as announced today give the number of emigrants as 335,225, of whom 252,000 went to the United States, as against 196,106 who left for that country in 1912.

O'SHAUGHNESSY IS TO STICK

Washington, Jan. 6.—State department officials do not credit reports that Charge O'Shaughnessy is to be re-called from Mexico City. Although Secretary Bryan is absent and other officials here have not learned the conclusions reached at the conference between President Wilson and John Lind at Pass Christian, Miss., it was pointed out today that Mr. O'Shaughnessy has had the endorsement of the department throughout the trying period during which he has been head of the American embassy in the Mexican capital.

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FIND RUINED CITY ON MOUNTAIN TOP

Largest and Most Important Ruin That Has Been Found in South America.

Washington, Dec. 31.—What probably will prove to be the largest and most important ruin discovered in South America since the days of the Spanish conquest—the discovery of the ruins of the city of Machu Picchu, the cradle of the Inca Empire on the top of the Peruvian Andes—was brought about by the chance meeting of an expedition under the auspices of the National Geographic Society and Yale University with a Peruvian Indian. Details of the discovery became known today when the society made public the preliminary report of Prof. Hiram Bingham, of Yale, director of the expedition.

The expedition came across the Indian, who was selling food and pasturage for horses to travelers, on the mountain trail six days out from Cuzco. Professor Bingham says that the Indian, when questioned, said he believed there were signs of ruins on the top of the high and almost inaccessible precipices near by and offered to act as guide. The professor became interested, and a few hours later the ruins were discovered.

Not Torn to Pieces.

While it not only is larger and contains more edifices than any other ruin discovered in Peru, except Cuzco, Prof. Bingham says, Machu Picchu also has the additional advantage from an archaeological viewpoint of not having been occupied by descendants, which accounts for its not having been torn to pieces by treasure hunters.

"Machu Picchu," says Prof. Bingham, "is essentially a city of refuge. It is perched on a mountain top in the most inaccessible corner of the most inaccessible section of the Urubamba river. So far as I know, there is no part of the Andes that has been better defended by nature. Here on a narrow ridge, flanked on all sides by precipitous slopes, a highly civilized people—artistic, inventive and capable of sustained endeavor—at some time in the remote past built themselves a city of refuge. Since they had no iron or steel tools—only stone hammers—its construction must have cost many generations, if not centuries, of effort.

Wall of Boulders.

"Across the ridge, and defending the builders from attack on the side of the main mountain range, they constructed two walls. Within the outer wall they constructed an extensive series of agricultural terraces. Between these and the city is a steep, dry moat and the inner wall. When the members of an attacking force had safely negotiated the precipitous and easily defended sides of the moat, they would still find themselves outside the inner defenses of the city, which consisted of a wall from 15 to 20 feet high, composed of huge boulders, many of which weighed many tomes."

While not caring to speculate on the habits of these ancient people until after a more careful study has been made, Prof. Bingham says it is known that they were masters in the art of stone cutting, knew how to make bronze and had considerable artistic sense, originality and ingenuity. They understood, he said, how to plan great architectural and engineering works and to carry them to a satisfactory conclusion.

Professor Bingham's final report will be made to the society in the near future.

2,000 MEXICANS CROSS BORDER INTO UNITED STATES

Presidio, Tex., Jan. 3.—Two thousand Mexican refugees, including half-starved women and children and some federal deserters rushed across the river to the United States today to seek protection from the battle at Ojinaga, Mexico, opposite here.

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